THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,495. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

AMUSEMENTS—Second Page—Third column.
ASTROLOGY—Second Page—Second column.
BOARDERS WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BOARD AND LODGING WANTED—Second Page—First column.
BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—First Page—Fifth column.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES—Second Page—Second column.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—Sixth column.
CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—First Page—Sixth column.
CLERKS AND SALESMEN—Seventh Page—Second column.
COACHMEN AND GARDENERS—Seventh Page—Second column.
COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS—Seventh Page—Fifth column.
COPARTNERSHIPS—Ninth Page—Sixth column.
COUNTRY BOARD—Second Page—First column.
DRY GOODS—First Page—Third column.
DWELLING HOUSES TO LET, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—First Page—Fourth column.
EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS—Seventh Page—Fourth and fifth columns.
EUROPE—Ninth Page—Sixth column.
EYES AND EARS—Seventh Page—Third column.
EXCURSIONS—Seventh Page—Sixth column.
FINANCIAL—Ninth Page—Sixth column.
FOR SALE—Seventh Page—Third column.
FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—First Page—Fourth column.
FURNITURE—Seventh Page—Third column.
FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS—Seventh Page—Third column.
HELP WANTED—FEMALES—Seventh Page—First and second columns.
HELP WANTED—MALES—Seventh Page—Second and third columns.
HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.—First Page—Second and third columns.
HOTELS—Second Page—First column.
HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED—Second Page—Second column.
INSTRUCTION—Second Page—Second column.
LOAN OFFICES—First Page—Sixth column.
LOST AND FOUND—First Page—First column.
MACHINERY—Seventh Page—Third column.
MARBLE MANTELS—Second Page—Third column.
MEDICAL—Seventh Page—Third column.
MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS—Tenth Page—Sixth column.
MISCELLANEOUS—Second Page—Third column.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—Sixth column.
PERSONAL—First Page—First column.
PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.—Second Page—Second column.
POST OFFICE NOTICE—Ninth Page—Sixth column.
PROPOSALS—Ninth Page—Sixth column.
PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Seventh Page—First column.
PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT—First Page—Sixth column.
REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE—First Page—Sixth column.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—First Page—Third column.
REMOVALS—First Page—Fifth column.
REWARDS—First Page—First and second columns.
SALES AT AUCTION—First Page—Fifth column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES—Seventh Page—First column.
SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES—Seventh Page—Second column.
SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—Second column.
SUMMER RESORTS—Second Page—First and second columns.
THE TRADES—Seventh Page—Third column.
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TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—First Page—Fourth column.
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE—Seventh Page—Fifth and sixth columns.
UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET—First Page—Fourth column.
WANTED TO PURCHASE—Ninth Page—Sixth column.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET—First Page—Sixth column.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.—Seventh Page—Sixth column.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY AND 530 SIXTH AVENUE,

BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY AND NIGHT IN THE YEAR.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AT ALL HOURS UP TO 9 P. M. AT OFFICE RATES.

NEWSDEALERS AND BOYS SUPPLIED WITH HERALD AT 4 O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING. ADVERTISERS AND NEWSDEALERS ATTENDED TO WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST SO-CALLED BRANCHES IN TWENTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS, TO PREVENT OVERCHARGES.

PARIS AGENCY OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MESSRS. KREMER & CO., AMERICAN REGISTER, HAVE BEEN APPOINTED PARIS AGENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD. THEY WILL SUPPLY DEALERS WITH COPIES OF THE HERALD, AND ALSO SINGLE NUMBERS OF THIS PAPER, TO PARTIES REQUIRING THEM.

PERSONAL.

ADA—I FOLLOWED THE RULE, AND BEING IN doubt took the trick, but did not win the game. Hope for better luck Monday, when only, necessarily, the rubber, for the present, can be played. If possible ten-thirty at reading room instead of eleven, and rain or shine. DONALD V.

ADA—DID NOT RECEIVE NOTE UNTIL 7 LAST evening, and had previously left "Personal" at downtown office. Am very sorry. Wish use could be made of Sunday, as it is risking far too much to leave all to Monday. DONALD V.

G. W. C.—LET ME HEAR FROM YOU. T. J. C.

HATTY LEE.—WILL HATTY LEE SEND HER OWN address or that of her sister "Em" (Mrs Chas. Comp**n) to an old schoolmate (The old stone school house)? Address PHŒNIX FACTORY, box 229 Herald office.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF AN INMATE OF AN asylum, escaped in this city; he is about 35 years old, 5 feet ten inches high, stout, heavy, full black beard, hair and eyes; lame on his left side from paralysis; dressed in a dark suit and Panama hat. Address W. H. W., box 2,787 Post office, New York.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF M SOLOMON STERUBERGER, formerly of Cardenas, Cuba, by J. G. Augari a. 332 West Twenty-eight street, or Andres Biath, Cardenas, Cuba.

IF HENRY TAYLOR HALL, WHO LEFT OXFORD street, London, England, January 17, 1873, will write to his parents they will be glad, as they are anxious about him.

IMPOSSIBLE ON MONDAY.—HOPE SOME DAY NEXT week. Have not received answer to letter. MUGGINS.

JOE PLATZ AND JOE HOFFMAN—HABEN EINEN weg. P. H.

MR. JONES WILL RECEIVE THE PACKAGE HE left at 103 West Twenty-eight street, on calling at 58 East Thirteeth street.

"PUPPY" IS UNDER OBLIGATION TO ONE OF the two "ladies" for the kind compliment she made him.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, IN OR NEAR COLEMAN House, a dark Amethyst Ring. The finder will be rewarded by calling at 80 Front street.

LOST—JULY 30, AT LONG BRANCH BATHING HOUSE. Safe Key. The finder will be liberally rewarded; no questions asked. Address S. S., box 230 Herald office.

LOST—ON MONDAY, IN FORTY SECOND STREET, a Black and Tan Pup. Liberal reward will be paid on his return to 250 West Forty-second street.

LOST.—BANK BOOK, NO. 343,754, OF THE BOWERY Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 1st day of September, 1873, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, A white Spitz Dog from 43 Fifth avenue. The finder will receive $5 reward by returning the same, and no questions asked.

LOST—JULY 31, ON THE 7 P. M., NEW HAVEN train or in Grand Central Depot, a lady's watch and Chatelaine; watch in wooden case, open face, with J. A. L. in silver on the back; Chatelaine of leather, with silver hook; a suitable reward will be paid if returned to E. H. HARRIMAN & CO., 31 Broad street, N. Y.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, BETWEEN MOUNT VERNON and West Farms, or between West Farms and Henry street, New York, via Third avenue, a small gold Watch, blue enamel, lettered on inside; "Cylinder escapement, four holes jewelled. Ch. Pater & Co., Geneva." The watch was attached to a black guard. It was prized as the gift of a deceased friend. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to DANIEL SLOTE, 121 William street.

LOST—A PACKAGE OF LEGAL PAPERS, LEFT IN an Eigth avenue car on the morning of July 31, 1873. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at 17 Warren street, room 18.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY THE BRICKLAYERS' Co-operative Building Association on the West Side Bank, and certified by said bank, for $2,000, dated July 31, payable to order of H. G. Schmidt & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said check, as payment thereof has been stopped.

LOST OR STOLEN—ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, A SILver Watch, Huguenin maker; $10 reward and no questions asked if returned to 261 Washington street, in the office.

POCKETBOOK FOUND—THE 26TH JULY, ON FIFTY-eighth street and Eighth avenue. The owner can have it by applying at 166 Hudson street, between 6 and 7 P. M.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A SILVER PLATED BESson B Flat Cornet and Box, on one of the Desbrosses street ferryboats, last Tuesday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock. Any one returning the same to JOHN McINNES, 145 Forsyth street, in fancy store, will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

$10 REWARD.—LEFT, IN SOUTH FERRY STAGE, a scarlet and black Carriage Robe, embroidered with yellow; monogram, J. M., in centre. The above reward will be paid on its return to 303 East Ninth street.

$20 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR the return to the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, five packages of Truss Belts, lost in Prince street July 30.

$150 REWARD—LOST, LAST MONDAY NIGHT, hunting case gold Watch (No. 20,920), twist Chain and ornament attached to white duck vest; no questions asked. Address C. H., 161 Herald office.

$300 REWARD—FOR RETURN OF SILK HANDkerchiefs, stolen March 15 and July 29 from 100 Franklin street. Address S. H. P., 100 Franklin street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—THE AMERICAN REGISTER,
the most widely circulated of
the American journals published
in Europe.
A capital medium for American
advertisers addressing themselves to
European patronage.
Indispensable to all persons visiting Great Britain and the European Continent.
Subscriptions and advertisements for the AMERICAN REGISTER will be received and single copies of the paper may be obtained at the office of the New York Herald, New York.

A.—HERALD BRANCH OFFICE, BROOKLYN, corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

A. KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, FOR THE BENEFIT of the schools of Frankfort, draws daily. For information send or apply to JOSEPH BATES, Agent, 196 Broadway, room 4.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRICES REDUCED.—Next drawing August 14. Circulars free.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
196 Broadway, New York, room No. 4.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 461—AUGUST 1, 1873.
49, 65, 23, 11, 61, 45, 1, 10, 37, 20, 38, 30.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 462—AUGUST 1, 1873.
84, 15, 58, 4, 26, 38, 20, 23, 5, 43, 17, 39, 16.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 361—AUGUST 1, 1873.
62, 57, 73, 56, 32, 36, 53, 9, 63, 26, 2, 40.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS NO. 362—AUGUST 1, 1873.
20, 1, 13, 76, 16, 23, 57, 7, 35, 11, 47, 37, 69.
SMITH & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
Address J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row. Post office box 4,969.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS A SPECIALTY.—The subscriber, through the correspondents of the Gazzam Collection Agency, prosecutes claims in Bankruptcy in any district of the United States. Equitable division of fees arranged in cases received from attorneys in this district.
AUDLEY W. GAZZAM, Solicitor in Bankruptcy.
229 Broadway.

GRAND TEMPLE GIFT CONCERT AT OMAHA.—$220,555 to be distributed among the ticket holders August 30, 1873. One chance in nine. Positively no postponement. Tickets $1 each or six for $5.
B. HEWITT, City Agency, 79 Nassau street, room 6.

HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.
Royal Saxon Government Lottery.
Brunswick Lottery.
City of Hamburg Lottery.
Prizes cashed and information given.
THEODOR ZSCHOCH,
Box 6,080 Post office. 116 Nassau street.

HAVANA LOTTERY—NEXT DRAWING, AUGUST 14
German State Lotteries.
Send for circulars. RITTER & CO.,
box 3,896 Post office, 85 Nassau street, room 4.;
branch office 1,017 Third avenue, near Sixtieth street.

KUHLMANN & CO., BANKERS, 40 BROADWAY, EXEcute orders for Havana Lottery, wholesale and retail, and cash prizes. Foreign Exchange and Passage Office. Post office box 3,585.

NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE OF SARATOGA.—L. N. SHEAR & CO. will have New York Sunday Herald for sale at the Springs every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock sharp.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WINE and Spirit Traders' Society of the United States will be held at their rooms, 35 Beaver street, on Thursday, the 7th of August, at 3 P. M.
PH. BONFORT, Secretary.
N. B.—It is important that every member should be present.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS IN THE TWELFTH AND Twenty-second Wards.—The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to examine excessive taxation in the Twelfth Ward, will meet in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, room No. 15, City Hall, on Saturday, Monday and Tuesday, August 2, 4 and 5, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M. each day.
All persons interested are requested to be present as above without further notice. The next three days, at the same place, will be devoted to the examination of the books of the Twenty-second ward.
GEORGE KOCH,
ROBERT McCAFFERTY, } Special Committee.
S. V. R. COOPER,

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA Lottery for the benefit of the Free School Fund. Perpetual.
EXTRA CLASS 237—AUGUST 1, 1873.
8, 74, 24, 70, 57, 25, 47, 19, 37, 14, 27, 13.
CLASS 238—AUGUST 1, 1873.
66, 52, 58, 29, 61, 27, 64, 21, 40, 71, 14, 20, 48.
COLE & CO., Managers, Charleston, S. C., August 1, 1873. New York Post office box 3,855.

OFFICIAL DRAWING NORTH CAROLINA LOTTERY.
EXTRA CLASS, NO. 175—AUGUST 1, 1873.
21, 46, 4, 6, 15, 17, 39, 41, 29, 75, 23, 19.
NORTH CAROLINA, CLASS NO. 176—AUGUST 1, 1873.
3, 24, 14, 78, 22, 64, 46, 57, 59, 8, 39, 18, 13.
GERKEN & CO., Managers.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers, 234 Greenwich street, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
New Scheme out; $525,000 drawn every 17 days, commencing August 30, 1873.
1 prize of....................$100,000
1 prize of....................50,000
1 prize of....................25,000
2 prizes of $10,000.............20,000
6 prizes of $5,000..............30,000
897 other prizes.
Circulars sent, information given.
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street.
Post office box 4,685, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
New scheme out.—$450,000 in prizes every 17 days.
1 prize of....................$100,000
1 prize of....................50,000
1 prize of....................25,000
1 prize of....................10,000
2 prizes of each...............5,000
776 other prizes. Next drawing, August 14. Information furnished; orders filled; circulars sent free on application; Spanish Bank Bills and Governments purchased, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall st.

SYSTEMATIC TURF INVESTMENTS,
In connection with the English Turf,
conducted by Messrs. WRIGHT, ROBINSON & STEELE,
the oldest established commission agents
in Great Britain.
Chief offices, 79 Cheapside, London.
Branch offices—Newmarket, Epsom, Manchester, Glasgow, Edinburgh; Boulevard des Capucins, Paris, and 599 Broadway, New York.
The immense profits realized weekly by this method of investing have proved beyond question or doubt that a royal road to fortune does exist in a form of the English turf, wherein, by judicious speculation, immense sums may be won.
These lucrative investments are now realizing in England tremendous amounts; an investment of $240 (£50) realized $2,592 (£540) gross at the recent Liverpool meeting, vide appended statement of Messrs. Robarts, Crouch & Vullamy.—
MANSION HOUSE CHAMBERS, LONDON, July 15, 1873.
We have this day audited the books and accounts of Messrs. Wright, Robinson & Steele, and find that each holder of a £50 share at the recent race meeting held at Liverpool has realized the amount of £486, after deducting commission of 10 per cent.
Larger and smaller stakes realizing in due proportion.
(Signed) ROBARTS, CROUCH & VULLAMY,
Public Accountants and Auditors.
Forward address for prospectus, containing detailed particulars of results, testimonials and opinions of the press, to 599 Broadway.
Among the numerous meetings at which, this season, these investments will be undertaken, we may specially recommend :—
York.—Last season a £50 stake realized £580.
Oxford.—Last season a £25 stake realized £312.
Doncaster.—Last season a £10 stake realized £92.
Newmarket.—Last season a £100 stake realized £1,238.
Prospectus post free.
Important Notice.—All applications for prospectuses must be addressed to Messrs. WRIGHT, ROBINSON & STEELE'S Branch office, 599 Broadway, New York, but all remittances forwarded direct to the London offices. See full instructions in prospectus.

ST. THOMAS BAY RUM—IN BOND OR DUTY PAID; quantities to suit at reduced prices.
J. W. CARLE, 25 Old slip.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ORDERS FOR CLEARING houses and ships of bed bugs, water bugs, roaches, moths and fleas can be left at H. S. DANZIGER'S office, 72 White street, corner Broadway.

$589,589 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGALized Kentucky Lottery. Royal Havana and Kentucky circulars free. 12½ cents commission allowed. Address BALEY & CO. (office established 30 years), 174 Broadway.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD ASSOCIATION OFFERS A PURSE OF $200 for horses that have never beaten 2:35; mile heats, best three in five in harness; $100 to first, $60 to second, $40 to third; entries to close at Chamberlain's Pool Room, 1,146 Broadway, Monday, August 4, at 9 P. M. To be trotted Wednesday, August 6.
WM. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.—ON SATURday, August 2, at 3 P. M., match $2,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
W. B. Weeks enters g. g. Tom Wonder.
John Murphy enters s. g. Sorrel Jake.
Same Day—Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness.
W. B. Weeks, s. g. Dan.
John Murphy, g. g. Joint.
WM. H. VAN COTT, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AS THE SEASON IS FAR ADVANCED WE OFFER A fine assortment of Pony Phaetons, Rockaways and Depot Wagons at lowest living prices.
WEST SIDE REPOSITORY, 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway.

A.—LIGHT CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
Fine assortment of Phaetons, Buggies, Rockaways, depot, road and business Wagons, offering at great reduction in prices.
ARCH. JOHNSON, No. 8 Cortlandt street.

A FAMILY HORSE IS WANTED—ABOUT 10 YEARS old, sound, gentle and large, for $200; a Carriage and Harness for $150. Address H. K. C., box 190 Herald office.

AT MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 BROADWAY—Family Carriages and Light Wagons, every description, both new and second hand, at greatly reduced prices; two Victorias, light Brett, Dog Cart, Park Phaeton; great bargains. MANUFACTURERS' UNION.

ARMY TENTS, WAGONS, CARTS, BLANKETS, Shoes, Mule Collars, Harness, Rubber Covers, Canvas, Waterproof Horse Covers, McClellan Saddles, Army Clothing, Revolvers. W. A. CARTER,
53 Cortlandt street, near Greenwich.

A.—THE REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
AT BARKER & CHASE'S
CITY AUCTION MART and NEW YORK TATTERSALL'S, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND THIRTY-NINTH STREET, FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH and the month of August will be omitted.
SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT of Horses, Carriages, Harness, &c., in the State, always on hand, at private sale.

A.—TWO NO TOP BREWSTER (OF BROOME street) side bar Road Wagons, $225 each; three Benson Road Wagons, new and warranted, $160 each; one second hand Benson, $100; one new Marsh & Son, $125; one fine Long & Silsby, $150; one elegant George H. Close top Pony Phaeton, $265; one new do., $200; one second hand Basket Phaeton, $130; one new do., $150; two fine new square box top Wagons, $190 each; one new coal box do., $160; one fine Park Phaeton, by Wood Brothers, $250; one new Jenny Lind Wagon, $150; one new jump seat Wagon, $175; one fine heavy Concord Express Wagon, $160; two light top Baltimore Express Wagons, $140; one second hand open do., $90; one turnout seat Dog Cart (light), $100; two sets double Coach Harness, $35 each; fifty sets fine light new single Harness, hand made, at second hand prices, at BARKER & CHASE'S, corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.

A.—ONE STIVERS' ROAD WAGON, 140 LBS., NEARly new, $175; one Dusenbury Top, $150; one half-top two-seat Phaeton, pole and shafts, $140; ten Rockaways, $65 up; one Coupe Rockaway, $350; 20 top and open Pony Phaetons, all styles, $125 up; one light Coach, $200; one slide-seat Top, one Sulky, one spring Sulky, $40; single and double Harness, Sheets, Whips, Nets, &c.
WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

AT OUR FACTORY, 1,404 BROADWAY, ABOVE Thirty-ninth street:—
Barouche. | Coupe Rockaway.
Four-seat Phaeton. | Six-seat Rockaway.
Top Wagon, Stivers. | Two-wheel Dog Cart.
All in good order and for sale cheap.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.

A.—FOR SALE, ONE BIG TRUCK HORSE, 6 YEARS old, warranted a good worker; to be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for him. Apply at 61 South Fifth avenue.

CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS, ALL STYLES, comprising Coach and Rockaways, Phaetons and Business Wagons, selling off cheap at Carriage Manufactory and Stables of WITTY & CO., Nevins and Fulton streets, Brooklyn.

COUPE ROCKAWAY WANTED—IN GOOD ORDER and light, in exchange for fine Gold English Hunting Watch and some cash. Address G., box 134 Herald office.

ELEGANT FOUR PASSENGER PONY PHAETON FOR sale—Built to order by Brewster; as good as new; pole and shafts. Address J. O. C., box 2,685 Post office.

EXTRA SUPERIOR BLACK ROAD HORSE FOR sale—15½ hands high, 8 years old; can trot close to 2:50, single or double; is perfectly sound and particularly kind and gentle. Can be driven by a child. Can be seen at Anderson's stables, Fiftieth street, near Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—A GOOD GRAY WORKING HORSE, good shape. Inquire for Mr. FANDERS, Butts' stable, Bayard street, corner Elizabeth street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH PAIR OF CARRIAGE Horses, sixteen hands high, bay and chestnut, with long tails, seven and nine years old, and sound and kind; will be sold separately or together, and cheap, as the owner has no further use for them. Can be seen for one week, unless sooner disposed of, at stable of J G. BEAMAN, 121 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FULL SPRING TOP WAGON, made by Wood Brothers, in fine order; gentleman going to Europe; price $200. No. 3 West Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH CREAM COLORED saddle Horse; fine in harness; five years old; 15¾ hands high; warranted sound and kind; price $225. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT consisting of a pair of stylish and well matched dark brown Horses, kind and gentle; single and double set of Harness; Phaeton, Top Wagon, Blankets, &c., &c.; can be had very reasonably. Apply at owner's, 131 Water street, New York, or at James Page's stable, Cumberland street, near Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO GROCERY, ONE EXpress, one Milk and one platform spring Wagon, at 226 Spring street.

GREAT REDUCTION.—WE OFFER OUR ENTIRE stock, seasonable styles, Family Carriages and Light Wagons, new and second hand, at greatly reduced prices; large assortment Phaetons, Rockaways, Victorias, &c. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

HORSES WANTED—GOOD PAIR, SOUND AND kind, for country work; price $100 to $150. Address, stating age, condition, price, &c., C. P. Y., Herald office.

HARNESS.—THE CHEAPEST HARNESS STORE IN New York. A good double Truck Harness, $30; a good Grocer's Harness, $30; a good Milkman's Harness, $30; a good Buggy Harness, hand made, $17; a good stable Blanket, $2; also a large assortment of Blankets Robes, Sheets, Nets, &c. Please call and examine for yourselves. FISHER & OSBORNE, 71 Barclay street, second door from Greenwich street, formerly of Murray street.

HARNESS.—BANKRUPT STOCK.
Fine hand-made work, and offered at a great sacrifice to close out the lot.
No. 8 Cortlandt street, near Broadway.

OPEN PONY PHAETON AND SINGLE HARNESS equal to new, will be sold cheap; owner leaving the city. Inquire of JOSEPH TOWNLEY, Boulevard Stables, 155 West Fiftieth street.

PONY PHAETON IN TOP AND OPEN BASKET, AND Panel, at cost. Depot Wagons at a sacrifice. JOSEPH KEAL & CO., 1,494 and 1,496 Broadway, near Forty-fifth street.

PONY PHAETON ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE low—Phaeton with rumble and umbrella; Harness, &c.; handsome Pony, about 13½ hands high; sound and stylish for a lady to drive. Apply at ELDRED'S stables, No. 4 West Forty-fifth street.

SECOND HAND LANDAULET, DOCTOR'S PHAETON, light Rockaway, road Wagon, Pony Phaeton, extension top Phaeton, six seat Rockaway, several Buggies, at bargains; number shop worn Carriages cheap.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND EXPRESS WAGON or light Truck, with Horse and Harness, separate or together. Address, stating lowest cash price, J. McC., Herald office.

17 DRAUGHT AND DRIVING HORSES, FROM THE West this morning, will be sold cheap at No. 35 Lexington avenue. W. A. MYERS.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS & CO.
Have a large variety of
Bathing Suits,
Gauze Merino Underwear,
Jean and Linen Drawers,
Gauze Silk Underwear.
Grenadine Windsors,
All at Extremely Low Prices.
No. 637 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—BEREAN BAPtist church, corner Downing and Bedford streets.—Rev. P. L. Davies, pastor, will preach Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST SIXTEENTH street, between Fifth avenue and Union square.—The Society of Progressive Spiritualists will be addressed by Leander Thompson, Esq. Subject—"The Abolition of Poverty." Conference at 2½ P. M.

BISHOP SNOW WILL PREACH IN THE UNIVERsity on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Second Temple a Figure of the Latter Day Church."

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, FIFTY-NINTH street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, Rev. W. T. Tracy, Rector.—Service on Sunday, at 10½ A. M.; Sunday School at 9½.

CHURCH OF HUMANITY.—MEETING TO-MORROW at 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M., in Germania Hall Parlors, 200 Third avenue, near Eighteenth street; good speakers expected; subjects:—Scientific, Moral and Religious. The public invited.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Holy Trinity, Twenty-first street, near Sixth avenue., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., pastor.—Services Sunday, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE METHODIST EPIScopal church, Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. The public welcome.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH, corner Ninth avenue and Thirty-first street, will be open for Divine service every Sabbath morning during August. Preaching to-morrow by Rev. Mr. Bridges, of Princeton.

OPEN ALL SUMMER—CHURCH OF THE Strangers, Mercer street, near Waverley place.—Rev. Dr. Deems is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seats free.

PERRY STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. A select praying band of Young Men's Association, Forty-third street church, will conduct services, 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M.

REV. JAMES FLECK, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, Twenty-third street, corner of Fourth avenue, will speak to young men on Sunday evening after the Service of Song, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DAVID B. JUTTEN, PASTOR OF THE SIXteenth Baptist church, West Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30; evening at 7:45. The pastor will preach every Sabbath during the Summer, morning and evening.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR, WILL PREACH IN the Tabernacle Baptist church, Second avenue and Tenth street, next Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Subject for evening sermon—"When God Helps Us."

REV. J. W. BARNHART, PASTOR OF OLD FORSYTH street M. E. church, between Canal and Division streets, will preach morning and evening to-morrow, August 3. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. Seats free; all are invited.

SEVENTEENTH STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, NEAR Sixth avenue.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Robt. Cameron; morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45. Rev. Mr. Dyke, of Spurgeon's College, will preach every Lord's Day during the Summer. All are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue.—Free seats. Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Services for deaf mutes at 2¾ P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST Twenty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. Demorest, Sabbath morning and evening, 10:30 and 7:45. Strangers welcome.

53D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—SERVICES EVERY Sabbath in August; Rev. G. Graham will preach morning and evening, Sunday, August 3.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ATTENTION!
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY,
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING,
FULTON, NASSAU AND ANN STREETS.
ELEGANT OFFICES TO RENT IN THE ABOVE FIREPROOF, WELL LOCATED BUILDING, BEING IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE CITY HALL, THE COURTS, THE POST OFFICE, &C., &C.
OFFICES, SUITABLE FOR LAWYERS, BROKERS, BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &C., &C., CAN BE HAD, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, OF ANY DESIRED SIZE, FROM 10X12 FEET TO 26X67 FEET, AT $300, $400, $500 AND UPWARD TO $12,000, ACCORDING TO SIZE AND LOCATION.
THE ABOVE BUILDING IS
COMPLETELY FIREPROOF,
READY FOR OCCUPANCY,
HEATED BY STEAM, AND HAS TWO FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ELEVATORS AND ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT OF SMALL OFFICES.

Size.	2d Story.	3d Story.	4th Story.	5th Story.
19.10x23.6	$2,000	$1,800	$1,500	$1,000
16x24.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	800
14.6x25.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	800
17x26.6	1,800	1,500	1,200	800
10x18	500	400	350	300
10x12.6	500	400	350	300
19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
19.6x39	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500
10x12.6	500	400	350	300
19.10x23	1,800	1,600	1,200	1,000
14.6x23	1,500	1,250	1,000	800
14.6x23	1,500	1,250	1,000	800
17x28	1,500	1,250	1,000	800
10x16	500	400	350	300

INQUIRIES TO BE MADE OF
HOMER MORGAN, NO. 2 PINE STREET.

A.—THE CHEAPEST FLOORS TO LET ON BROADWAY.
FIRST AND THIRD FLOORS.
438 BROADWAY.

FOR A HOTEL, BOARDING OR CLUB HOUSE—A large double House on upper Fifth avenue, on long lease; can be enlarged to 75 feet on Fifth avenue by 160 feet on street; fully furnished. Apply at 98 Broadway, room 10, at noon.

ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER, NO. 424 WEST Twenty-seventh street; good light; rent cheap: between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

RESTAURANT TO LET—AT 462 GREENWICH STREET, a basement store suitable for a Dining or Lager Beer Saloon; a good chance for a person who understands the business; can do good night business with the farmers, also a good day trade.

STEAM POWER AND LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS for woodworkers, at low rent, at No. 340 Seventh avenue, corner Twenty-ninth street.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, TWO FLOORS, 86X44; EXtra light, with or without power; best and cheapest in the city. Inquire 160 West Twenty-seventh street.

STORE TO LET.—THE BEST BUTCHER STORE ON Eighth avenue to let, to a good tenant; $30 per month. For particulars inquire at 519 Eighth avenue, corner Thirty-sixth street.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THREE Floors in 84 Amity street.

TO LET—STORE AND HOUSE, 324 FOURTH AVEnue, near Twenty-fifth street; will be put in good order. Apply to CRANK & CO., 1,205 Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.

TO LET—THE BAR AND RESTAURANT KNOWN AS the Shakespeare Saloon, No. 833 Broadway; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 833 Broadway.
W. H. GIBSON.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A NUMBER OF FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT—Some very choice; at reasonable rents. For full particulars and permits apply to A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

FIRST CLASS HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished; in good locations, wanted for responsible tenants. Send full description to A. C. LOOMIS & CO., 1,254 Broadway.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHEED, TO PRIVATE family, large stone House, 23 East Twenty-second street; 34 feet front; newly frescoed and painted. Apply from 9 to 11 or 2 to 5.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON THIRTY-FIRST STREET, near Fifth avenue, a superb full-sized House, elaborately furnished.
HOLMES BROTHERS, 46 East Twenty-third street.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY AND COMPLETELY FURnished, the four story brown stone high stoop House No. 53 West Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway; in splendid order; occupant would remain if agreeable. Apply on premises.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY HIGH, BASEMENT, 116 EAST Twenty-second street, near Fourth avenue, in excellent condition, with parlor mirrors and gas fixtures; rent $2,000.

NEAT COTTAGE AND FLOORS TO LET, CHEAP, Ninth Ward.—Cottage in perfect order and good neighborhood, $50 per month; two second Floors, with American people, $22 50 and $32 50 each. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

TO LET—AT REDUCED PRICES FOR THE BALANCE of the year, two nice brick Houses in the Ninth ward; all improvements; 13 and 16 rooms; immediate possession. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AT 326 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR SECond avenue—Private family will let furnished a large front Room on top floor for $3 50 per week.

A LADY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN REQUIRED, will let, furnished, a pleasant front Room to lady and gentleman: all modern improvements in house and convenient to Broadway and Sixth avenue cars, on Thirty-first street. Address HOME, box 180 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH SMALL ROOM AND closet, well furnished, all modern improvements, to let for light housekeeping; price $6; private house. No. 224 East Twenty-third street.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM; ALSO HALL ROOM, pleasant and convenient, for gentlemen only; reference. 12 Union square, east side, over Saxe & Robertson's Melodeon warerooms.

A SECOND FLOOR—CONSISTING OF THREE Rooms, furnished for housekeeping, to gentleman and wife; terms $10 per week; also other Rooms if required for gentlemen. Apply at 159 West Twenty-sixth street.

A VERY PLEASANT THIRD FLOOR TO LET—FURnished for light housekeeping; gas and water; house private. 318 West Fifteenth street.

FURNISHED NEATLY—SUIT OF ROOMS, FOR housekeeping, parlor, bedrooms, closets, kitchen, bathroom, hot and cold water, water closet; all on first floor; $12 weekly. 300 and 303½ West Twenty-eighth st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR HOUSEKEEPing.—Rent $5 to $10 per week; house four story, with all improvements; splendid location. 308 West Fourteenth street, three doors from Eighth avenue.

FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING—PARLOR, closets, kitchen and water, on first floor, for gentleman and wife; $6 per week. 208 West Twenty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

FINE FURNISHED ROOMS—ALL NEW FURNIture, with all improvements. 68 Prospect place, corner Forty-third street, between First and Second avenues.

LARGE, BEAUTIFUL, COOL ROOMS, FURNISHED richly, for gentlemen; Summer prices; no boarders; first class house and location; all conveniences. 21 West Ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

TO LET—AT 154 WEST TENTH STREET, TWO small furnished Rooms, on first floor, bath and gas, for light housekeeping; respectable only; rent $20 per month. Call Monday, at 10 A. M.

$3 50.—SITTING AND BEDROOM, CONNECTING, furnished for housekeeping; water in rooms; large washhouse; choice of suits; house up town; clean, healthy and respectable. Particulars at 194 Broadway, room 9.

12TH STREET, WEST, 240.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed Rooms, with everything for housekeeping; terms low.

24 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED front Room, above parlors; gas, hot and cold water; private French family; no board; references exchanged.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—TO LET, BELOW FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR Fifth avenue, two corner Flats and two inside, in suits of 8, 9 and 10 large rooms; halls heated; the handsomest ever erected in this city. Also 1, 2 and 3 private Rooms. Only small families, with first class references, need apply to JAMES FETTRETCH, 999 Sixth avenue.

AN ELEGANT FLAT—ON A CORNER, 9 ROOMS; all lighted from the street; size 25x85; three blocks from Central Park, west side; strictly first class, with janitor. Apply at 897 Eighth avenue.
JOHN BRANIGAN.

A PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT TO RENT IN Fifty-fifth street, between Eighth avenue and Broadway; seven rooms; bath, gas, and water closet; all newly painted and kalsomined. Apply at 897 Eighth avenue. JOHN BRANIGAN.

AT 122 THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue—Apartments, five rooms each; all conveniences on floor; house new and just thoroughly repaired; $37 50, $35, $32 50. Apply as above.

SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS TO LET—NEWLY painted and papered, all conveniences, 217 West Thirty-seventh street. Apply on premises to owner before 10 o'clock; agent after.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—SIX ROOMS, PANTRIES, closets, &c., newly painted and kalsomined; gas, Croton, &c. 241 East Thirty-first street.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS; LATEST improvements. No. 401 Sixth avenue, corner Thirtieth street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street.
Horse Auction Mart Fourth avenue, corner of Twenty-fifth street.
By ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 8,
at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Details in time.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE AND salesroom, 37 Nassau street. Horse Auction Branch, 19 to 25 East Thirteenth street. Carriage Repository, No. 8 Cortlandt street.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE,
ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, CARPETS, &C.
ARCH. JOHNSTON will sell, at auction, this day (Saturday), August 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, 37 Nassau street, carved rosewood, walnut and oak Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture; hair Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, rosewood Pianoforte, Office Furniture, Letter Presses, Oil Paintings, Chromos, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER.
By D. W. IVES.
Salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar street.
Furniture, Carpets and Bedding.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
a general assortment of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, &c., including all kinds of goods used in private residences. Sale commences in the basement. No catalogues.

AUCTION SALE—POSITIVELY THIS DAY (SATURday), 10 o'clock precisely, at residence
210 West 21st st., near 7th avenue.
ROBERT C. CASHIN, Auctioneer, sells over $27,000 worth handsome Household Furniture—457 lots by catalogue—viz., Parlor, Library and Drawing Room Suits, in satin and brocatel; elegant Decker Pianoforte, Bookcases, Books, Etageres, Turkish Chairs, gilt Tables, Bronzes, Paintings, Curtains, &c.; Dining Furniture, Extension Table, Buffet, Chairs, Silverware, rosewood and walnut Chamber Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Cases, 27 extra quality hair and spring Mattresses, rep and plush Suits, 700 yards Carpet, extensive Kitchen Furniture, lot of Coal, Store Room Contents, &c.; also entire private Livery. Sale positive, without limit or reserve. Parties attending sale are requested to be present promptly at 10 o'clock. N. B.—House to let.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT PRIVATE RESIdence of J. Walls, Esq., 21 East 20th street, near Broadway, commencing at 10½ o'clock, over 250 lots of elegant Household Furniture—viz., rosewood Pianoforte, elegant parlor and bedroom Suits, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, Oil Paintings, Bronzes, lace Curtains, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Lounges, Clocks, Buffets, Extension Tables, Chairs, &c.
HENRY ZINN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, PRIVATE RESIDENCE 120 WEST 23d street, THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, the property of Louis Nather, Esq., leaving for Europe.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will sell this day, by catalogue, over $50,000 worth and 400 lots, namely—Elegant and costly Household Furniture, &c.; Steinway & Son rosewood Pianoforte, used 9 months, cost $1,20); Pier and Mantel Mirrors, fine Oil Paintings, real Bronzes, &c.; Parlor and Drawing Room Suits, Centre Tables, Carpets, Curtains, Library Suit, Bookcase, 800 volumes of choice Books; Bedroom Suits, in rosewood and walnut; Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c. Dining room—Buffet, Chairs, Exension Table, solid and plated Silverware. Also Basement and Kitchen Furniture. N. B.—Sale positive.

A.—AT 104 EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET,
between Fourth and Lexington avenues,
property of Daniel S. Livingston, Esq.,
at public auction this (Saturday) August 2, at 10½ o'clock. Parlors—Velvet, Brussels carpets, brocatel, satin and reps Parlor Suits, rosewood Pianoforte, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Paintings, Tables, Bronzes, Vases, Turkish and Oriental Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, spring and hair Mattresses, Pillows, Bolsters, Bedding, Linen, Lounges, Sofas, Chairs, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Clocks, Vases, walnut Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Glass, China, Silverware, Carpets, Servants' Furniture, Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloth, &c. N. B.—Take Fourth or Third avenue cars to Twenty-fifth street. Goods delivered and packed for purchasers.

AUCTION SALE—36 WEST 15TH ST.,
near 5th av., at 10½ o'clock,
on THIS DAY (Saturday),
Magnificent Household Furniture, Pianoforte,
Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, &c.,
the property of M. B. Chapman, Esq.
Drawing Room Suits, Pompadour, Marie Antoinette styles, covered brocade; Etagere, Mirrors, Secretaire Bookcase, velvet, Brussels Carpets, Curtains, Clocks, Ornaments, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte; rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobe, extension Table, Buffet, Chinaware, Glassware, Linen, Furniture servants' apartments. Sale peremptory. N. B.—Persons in attendance to remove the goods.
AUGUSTINE MARTINE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, OF black coupe Horse, handsome bay Horse and top pony Phaeton; several other Horses, top and open Wagons, Rockaways, Phaetons, single and double Harness, &c., by COLE & MURPHY, 379 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture, in Brooklyn, on Monday, August 4, at No. 190 Carlton avenue, between Myrtle and Willoughby, the entire rich Furniture of the private residence. It will embrace in part elegant rosewood Parlor Furniture, rich velvet, Brussels, three ply and other Carpets; French plate Pier Mirrors; elegant rosewood Pianoforte, made by Stoddard; solid carved Buffet, Wardrobes and Extension Tables, carved black walnut Dressing Bureaus and Bedsteads, best hair Mattresses, choice Dining Room Furniture, Refrigerators, Safes, child's Carriage, &c., &c.; also all the Silverplated Ware, China and Glassware, Cutlery, &c., &c. Catalogues early Monday morning at the house and also at the auction rooms, 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS, 10½ o'clock, 445 Pearl street, large quantity Household Furniture of 20 rooms, Bedsteads, Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Washstands, Crockery, Kitchen Furniture, Bagatelle, &c. Dealers call.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—Office 375 Bowery.—Will sell, 11½ o'clock, 1,153 Second avenue, elegant Fixtures, Counters, Showcases, of Bakery and Confectionery; positively in lots. Dealers invited. HY. STRAUS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY ISADORE J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER—Office 375 Bowery.—Will sell, 10½ o'clock, 136 West Forty-ninth street, Stock and elegant Fixtures of Liquor Store; Fine English 4-pull Ale Pump, Bar and Back Bar, Tables, Engravings, Glassware; positively in lots. Dealers and liquor men call.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER—SELLS, 2½ o'clock, 648 East Sixteenth street, handsomely fitted up Liquor and Lager Beer Saloon Fixtures, together or in lots. Dealers call. By order Isidore Hacker.

I. S. WEINBERGER, AUCTIONEER.—REGULAR sale of general Merchandise this day (Saturday), August 2, at 10½ o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, new and second hand Furniture, Carpets, Oilcloth, Cutlery, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, &c.; also Wines, Liquors, Champagnes and Segars.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
Great auction sale of 200 splendid Lots, finely situated at Yonkers (Fort Field),
TUESDAY, August 5, on the premises.
Magnificent property. Superb views of Hudson River, Long Island Sound and church steeples of New York city. Special train from Grand Central depot at 11 A. M. Collation under colossal tent. Harrison, the great Improvisator. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. Free tickets, maps, &c., of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 21 Park row, N. Y.
JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., AUCTIONEER.
Auction extraordinary.
200 finest Ocean Villa sites on the continent,
situate on Ocean View avenue,
the great American drive at
Long Branch.
The property comprises
5 splendid Blocks and Parcels
between the
Metropolitan, Clarendon and East End Hotels,
and adjacent to the depot of the
Southern New Jersey Railroad, Ocean House, &c.
SATURDAY, August 9,
at one o'clock P. M., on the grounds.
Sale absolute. Terms easy. Title perfect.
Steamboat from pier 28, foot of Murray street, at 9:40 A. M. Collation under colossal tent. Grafulla's Band, Harrison, &c. Maps, &c., of Joel G. Fogg, on the premises; R. J. Dobbins, Esq., Ledger Building, Philadelphia, or JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., 21 Park row, New York.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, a general assortment of Household Furniture, consisting of Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Oilcloths, Beds, Bedding, &c.; also 50 Work Benches and 8 Bench Tops.
JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Marshal.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
at 205 William street, the contents of a Lager Beer Saloon, consisting of Counter and back Bar, Tables, Chairs, Bar Glass, Glassware, &c.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS day, at 10½ o'clock, at saloon No. 287½ Bowery, Counters, Tables, Chairs, Household Furniture, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF THE FOREclosure of a mortgage, to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public auction the Lease, Stock and Fixtures of an old established wholesale and retail Liquor Store at No. 587 Third avenue, at 10 A. M., on Saturday, August 2, 1873. An excellent chance for one who wishes to make a good investment. Dealers invited to attend. CORNELIUS FARLEY,
Attorney for Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE—M. NUSSBAUM, AUCTIONEER. NUSSBAUM & CO. will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom 217 Canal street, a large assortment of Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Centre Tables, Mirrors, Window Curtains, Bedding, &c. At 2 o'clock, at salesroom, large sale of Cutlery, Fancy and Dry Goods, Oil Paintings, Chromos, &c.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL at auction on Saturday, August 2, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the premises at Far Rockaway, the valuable Hotel Property known as the Mansion House. This is one of the best-located hotels at this fashionable watering place, and contains 60 rooms; sale positive.

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER.
First class Liquor Store—mortgage sale—will sell this day, Saturday, at ten o'clock, at northeast corner of Ninth street and Avenue C, the Stock, Fixtures and Lease of above first class Liquor Store.
DENIS GALVIN, Attorney for mortgagee.

SOLOMON, AUCTIONEER—WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at 877 Third avenue Brussels Carpets and a fine lot of Furniture, Crockery, &c., &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE 50 NEW Bowery, will sell, on this day, at 10½ o'clock, the Furniture of a family, at No. 298 Madison street: five walnut Chamber Suits, marble top, oak extension Tables; Brussels Carpet, Oilcloth, Kitchen Furniture, Ranges, Crockery, &c.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—SALESROOMS 50 New Bowery, will sell, on this day, at 2 o'clock, on account of former purchaser, the Stock and Fixtures of the Liquor Store 74 Hudson, corner Worth street; fine Bagatelle Table, walnut Counters, Chairs and Tables; also Stock of Wines and Whiskeys.

REMOVALS.

DR. ROBERT A. KING REMOVED HIS OFFICE AND residence from Fourth street to 249 East Fiftieth street, near Second avenue, on May 1, 1873.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

ADJOINING PARK AVENUE, THIRTY-NINTH street (Murray Hill).—Four story high stoop well built brown stone Dwelling, good condition, 20x60, lot 100 feet, for sale reasonably. Possession.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 11 Pine street.

East Side.

EAST RIVER, NEAR HOUSTON STREET.—36 LOTS, with 200 feet on the river and fronting on two streets, for sale, at a great bargain to a prompt buyer; suitable for any business. F. G. & D. BROWN, 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 112 SECOND avenue. Inquire within.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE,
IN THE LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK BUILDING,
CORNER OF FULTON AV. AND BOERUM ST.
OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.
ON SUNDAY FROM 3 TILL 9 P. M.
CARRIERS' AND AGENTS' DEPARTMENT,
NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN LOTS.—VALUABLE UNENCUMBERED Plot of Lots; price $65,000; will receive in payment railroad or other good securities.
WM. A. GUEST & CO., 17 Nassau street.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, EIGHT ROOMS, GAS AND water; garden 50x100; 20 minutes from ferries; Carpets and Furniture for sale. Inquire at 834 Lexington avenue, near junction of Ralph avenue and Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, A LARGE four story brown stone House; walls painted, ceilings frescoed; in good order; possession any time; price $40,000; terms easy. Address J. W. B., Herald office.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BROOKLYN CORNER House, Store and Dwelling, nine rooms; store occupied as a grocery; doing good business; price $5,500; on easy terms. Apply to R. J. JOHNSTON, 152 Nelson street, South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A THREE STORY BASEMENT AND SUBcellar brick House, with all modern improvements and in good repair. Apply to the owner, 63 Fleet street, near Fulton avenue.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

TO LET, AT TARRYTOWN, NEAR THE DEPOT—TWO furnished Houses and one unfurnished Cottage, with immediate possession; rents very low. S. EMBERSON, 659 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-eighth street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A VERY CHEAP FARM, 10 ACRES; HOUSE, BARN, carriage house, &c.; all in prime condition; located near Great Neck depot, Long Island; 12 miles from city; a bargain if sold this week. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street, or to the owner, THOMAS KELLY, on premises.

AT CRANFORD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A first class House; all modern improvements; plenty of fruit and flowers; will be sold or let very cheap; time from New York 50 minutes; four minutes' walk from the depot of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Owner, S. CAHILL.

A GRAND INVESTMENT.—640 ACRES TIMBERED Land in Wausau, Marathon county, Wis., near railroad and river, will be sold at a bargain. Address or apply to J. D. JUDGE, 85 Vernon street, Boston, Mass.

BUILDERS.—WANTED, A PARTY OF MEANS, TO join advertiser in building cottages on a fine property near depot, 40 minutes in New Jersey.
JAQUES, 208 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—JUST OUT OF the city of New Brunswick, N. J.; about 57 acres; plenty of fruit; two acres in strawberries, two in raspberries, two in blackberries; peach orchard, pear orchard, apple orchard, grape vines and cherry trees in quantity; hot and cold water, stationary washtubs, range, furnace; carriage house, icehouse (filled); good schools and churches of all denominations; perfectly healthy; new depot in anticipation in sight of place; trains nearly every hour. Address box 337 Post office, New Brunswick, N. J.

CHEAPEST YET.—A SNUG EIGHT ROOM COTTAGE, barn and ¾ acre of land; 23 miles in New Jersey; only $2,600; choice fruit, boating, fishing, high ground, &c. E. BOOKHOUT, 98 Liberty street, New York.

COTTAGE BY THE SEA—SEVEN ROOMS; VERANda on three sides; one quarter acre; cosey place; slate roof; carriage house 100 yards from beach; Staten Island; $2,500. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

DESIRABLE SUBURBAN RESIDENCES AND Farms for sale; city and Brooklyn Property taken in payment. LIVINGSTON & CO., 79 Cedar street.

ELEGANT VILLA—SPLENDID VIEW BAY AND ocean; three acres; 150 choice fruit trees; carriage and gardener's house; one hour from city; Staten Island; $7,500. DARRIN, 50 Broad street.

FARM OF 104 ACRES FOR SALE—AT A STATION ON the Central Railroad of New Jersey; beautifully located; land extending from railroad to river; dwelling and all buildings of superior character and in good order; pear and apple orchards and other choice fruit. Price $30,000. C. BELKNAP, Jr., 91 Wall street.

FOR SALE—A SMALL COTTON MILL, IN PERFECT order, on a never-failing stream, now running cotton warps and twines; goods selling as fast as made at very remunerative prices; thorough examination solicited and satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address or call on IRA L. BEEBE, No. 27 Beekman street, New York.

FOR SALE—A PART OF THE EAST END OF NASHawena Island, containing 470 acres of valuable farming land, well wooded; two dwellings, barns, &c.; pure fresh water ponds and springs, stocked with fish; desirable for Summer residences or fishing clubs; well situated for striped bass and other salt water fishing; Professor Agassiz's School of Natural History, the Cuttyhunk and Pasque Island Fishing clubs are in this vicinity; price $30 per acre. For particulars apply to J. G. JENNINGS, 144 Nassau street, New York.

FOR SALE—NEAR QUOGUE DEPOT, L. I., THE Farm formerly owned by Captain Foster, containing 20 acres; has good double house, barn and outhouses; well shaded, fine view of bay, near still water and ocean bathing; terms reasonable. Apply on premises, or to JOHN M. CONWAY, 111 Worth street.

GEORGIA COTTON PLANTATION FOR SALE OR Exchange—Only 60 miles from Savannah; 10 miles front on Savannah River; about 10,000 acres; elegant mansion and all necessary buildings for a complete plantation; offered for a very low price. Apply at room No. 8, 43 New street.

SPLENDID SUBURBAN OPERATION.—A MAGNIFIcent Plot of Land, comprising about 250 lots, finely located on the main avenue of the village of Flushing, and within three minutes' walk of station, for sale at a bargain; an unusual opportunity for speculation or investment; title perfect; terms easy.
A. J. STEVENS, No. 7 Pine street, room 8.

SOUTH ORAGE.—A STRICTLY FIRST CLASS HOUSE, 12 rooms; all the city improvements: built by Duggin; 1 acre of land; is within 5 minutes of Montrose station; surrounded by large, elegant residences; house and furniture will be sold together, with immediate possession, or exchanged for city property.
RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine street.

WHY PAY RENT WHEN $250 CASH AND $25 monthly will buy a two story brick basement House, nine rooms, heater, range, marble mantles? Apply corner of Atlantic and Pennsylvania avenues, East New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A VERY FINE FARM, FIFTY ACRES, NEAR RED Bank, N. J., to exchange for property in or near New York; no encumbrance. S. J. GOODENOUGH,
111 Broadway.

FOR EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE AND LOTS AT MADison, N. J.; price $12,000; also First Mortgage, $13,000, for Dry Goods. Call on WALTERS & SCOTT, No. 5 Pine street. JOHN WIGHTMAN.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED UNencumbered city property, a very desirable Residence for genteel family, on the Morris and Essex road; eighty minutes from New York; has every convenience; price $25,000, unencumbered. J. F. TICHENOR,
69 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROPerty, eight lots on northeast corner Madison and Yates avenue. Address, with full particulars, F. H. PHILLIPS, 239 Skillman street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TRADE FOR CITY OR COUNtry Real Estate, a first class corner Liquor Business on Third avenue, with three years' lease of the premises; if sold, $2,000 cash required, balance to suit owner; has three places and cannot attend to all. Particulars of HOWELL & HURST, 921 Third avenue.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR EXCHANGE FOR BROOKlyn Property.—10 Acres, with 2 Houses and Barn, at Queens, L. I. Address W. T. WILLIAMS, 571 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

SELL OR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES IN New Jersey, from $700 to $40,000; terms very easy. Apply to C. P. WARREN & CO., 169 Broadway, room 11.

WESTERN LAND OR MERCHANDISE THAT CAN be shipped there for 42 Lots at Farmingdale, L. I. near depot; $100 each; free and clear. Address JOHN CURTIS, 164 Fulton street, Brooklyn, L. I.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, money loaned on Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, and particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies; business strictly confidential.

AMERICAN OFFICE—735.—UTMOST VALUE LOANED on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silver, India Shawls, Laces, Valuables, &c., or will buy. Established 1854. J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway.

403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY-FOURTH and Twenty-fifth streets.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Laces and Shawls. Same bought at full value. L. BERNARD.

685 BROADWAY, CORNER AMITY STREET.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Personal Property of all descriptions; the same bought and sold.
H. GEIGERMAN (formerly M. Rosenberg).

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1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD BRANCH office, room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM, WITH or without Board; also Hall Room adjoining, together or separately, at 162 Second avenue; house, location, &c., first class; terms reasonable.

$1.50 PER DAY AND $7 PER WEEK AND UPwards.—First class Rooms, with excellent table, at 172, 174, 176 and 178 Bleecker street, near Broadway; shaded grounds for croquet, &c.; cool house.

12TH STREET, WEST, 240.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front Rooms to let, with Board; terms from $5 to $8 per week.

18 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or two young ladies can obtain pleasant Rooms, with Board for ladies. Apply to Mrs. BATES.

21ST STREET, 144 WEST.—ROOMS TO LET, WITH Board, in a small family; good location; terms moderate; reference required.

22D STREET, NO. 317 WEST.—LARGE AND SMALL Rooms to let, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; house and table first class.

23D STREET, MADISON SQUARE.—ROOMS, EN suite or singly, with private table if desired; references required. No. 26 East Twenty-third street.

26 CLINTON PLACE, WEST OF BROADWAY, Eighth street.—Newly furnished Rooms for man and wife or single gentlemen, with or without Board; day boarders taken; everything comfortable; price moderate.

54 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—$6 to $10 per week; cool Rooms, excellent Board; private table if required; singly or en suite for families or party of gentlemen; references.

72 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A FRONT PARLOR TO let; also a large Room on the second floor; would suit a party of gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with or without Board.

104 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, TWO DOORS FROM Fourth avenue.—A few young ladies can be furnished with Board.

335 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET.—A FEW YOUNG gentlemen or a family can be accommodated with first class Board in a Jewish family.

497 BROOME STREET.—A FEW YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with good Board and Lodging, nice front Rooms, at $4 50 per week.

ROOMS 30 TO 50 CENTS PER NIGHT, $2 TO $2 50 per week, at GROOT'S Hotel and Dining Saloon, 486 to 490 Canal street; Meats, 10 cents per plate. Open all night.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO GET A ROOM, WITH table Board, in the neighborhood of Eighth avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-fifth streets. Address, stating terms, F. S., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH permanent Board, wanted for a young lady; private family preferred; terms not to exceed $12 per week. Address M. M., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GENTLEMAN, STRANGER IN THIS CITY, IS DEsirous of obtaining board in some respectable private family where there is some young lady who could devote some of her time in instructing him in the English language. Address Post office box 5,527.

WANTED.—A SINGLE MAN, OF LITERARY HABits, wants Room and Board permanently at some house between Fortieth and Fiftieth streets and west of Fourth avenue. Address R., care of Evening Post.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BOARD, for man and wife, in private family; location must be below Fourteenth street. Address, stating terms, COAL YARD, 79 Mott street.

HOTELS.

CALLEN HOUSE, 166 HUDSON STREET, CORNER of Laight.—Excellent Board, $6 to $7 50 per week, with single Room; single Room, without board, $2 and upwards; Lodging, 50 cents; gentlemen only. Open all night.

GRANT HOUSE, 48 NEW BOWERY, ONE BLOCK south of Chatham square.—Cleanest and best ventilated house in the city; no bugs; 150 Rooms, newly furnished. Single rooms, 35 cents a night; $2 per week; double rooms, $1 and $2 per night. Open all night.

LIBBY HOTEL, 56 WARREN STREET.—NO DARK rooms; 50 to 75 cents daily; $2 to $3 weekly; family Rooms, $1 and upward; board by day or week if desired, reasonable.

MAISON PARISIENNE, 38 AND 40 EAST TWELFTH street, near Broadway.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen, with or without Board; breakfast 50c.; table d'hote at 6 P. M., at $1, with wine.

NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, CORNER of Bayard street.—200 light Rooms, neatly furnished, 50c. or 60c. per night, $2 50 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

PARK HOTEL (EUROPEAN PLAN), CORNER BEEKman and Nassau streets; centrally located in the immediate vicinity of mercantile business; Rooms at reasonable prices by the day or week.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y., eight miles from Catskill and three from Hudson by rail—Summer Board can be obtained; extensive grounds; fine lawns and groves; large airy rooms; families with children wanted; the best fresh milk and vegetables; telegraph office in the building; Board from $8 to $12 per week. ALONZO FLACK.

ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, L. I., 20 MINUTES by boat from Peck slip, landing opposite house.—Large, airy Rooms; gas, shade, piazzas, croquet, boating; first class table; references.

AT TARRYTOWN—FIVE MINUTES' WALK FROM depot; high, extensive shaded grounds; magnificent river view; healthful location; first class Board, large, airy Rooms; terms moderate. C. R. WHITE, Smith street.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED AT a farm house at Uniontown, on the Philadelphia Railroad, one hour from Cortlandt street, 10 minutes from depot; large house, high grounds, beautiful shade and lawn; one of the finest locations in the country; good table; plenty of milk, &c.; terms moderate; ice house on grounds. Address JOSEPH CHURCHIL, Uniontown, N. J. Accommodation by cars good.

BOARD AT CENTRAL MORICHES, L. I.—GOOD fishing, gunning, surf and still water bathing; terms $8 per week. Address Mrs. E. A. HULLCE, Centre Moriches, L. I.

BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN IN A private family at Inwood-on-the-Hudson, 25 minutes from Thirtieth street, 3 minutes' walk from depot. Address box 2,989, Post office.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, BY GENTLEman and wife; seashore preferred. Address, giving lowest terms and particulars, PERMANENT, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MAMARONECK, WESTchester county, one hour from depot New Haven Railroad; an elevated, healty locality; perfect neatness pervading house and grounds; Board $8 to $10. Inquire of H. M. JENNINGS, 488 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, 109 miles from New York, by rail; fine lakes; 1,700 feet above high water. Mrs. DEVENOGE, Eldred, Sullivan county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FARM HOUSE ADJOINing Long Island Sound; fishing, bathing, shade; conveyance by carriage free; good table; terms $8 per week. Address J. W. FANNING, box 85 Post office, Riverhead, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, &c., $10 per week; Forest Lawn House, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of Captain Clark, steamer Martin, Market slip. M. CRYSLER, Cold Spring, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT LOCUST Shade House, near Catskill Mountain House.—Pleasant veranda on two sides; shade, &c.; a party of gentlemen could be nicely accommodated; also Rooms for families. Address J. WALLACE, East Durham, Greene county, N. Y. Public conveyances connecting with day boat pass the door daily.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NORTH GRANVILLE, WASHington county, N. Y.—Large double brick house, well shaded; healthy location, commanding fine scenery and every way desirable as a Summer residence for families; terms $7 per week. Apply to JOHN BLISS, 110 Wall street, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMily, where no other boarders are taken, for a family of three adults and two young children, for three or four weeks from middle of August; two large rooms required; within 35 miles of city; best references given and required. Address INQUIRER, Grand Central depot, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, wife and boy 9 years of age, where good sea bathing may be had; terms not to exceed $15 per week for all; fever and ague localities not appreciated. Address COMFORT, box 206 Herald office.

FAMILIES DESIRING BOARD FOR THE SEASON can be accommodated on reasonable terms; house spacious, very healthy, near the Bay; five minutes from depot. Address Mrs. BEEKMAN, Central Park, L. I.

GOOD BOARD AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS—Among mountains and pine groves; walks and drives unsurpassed; come up and keep cool; terms moderate; no mosquitoes. L. F. DUDLEY, Cornwall, Conn.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD—AT FARMHOUSE AMONG the Catskills; plenty of chickens, fresh eggs and milk; terms $6 per week. Inquire at 325 West Twelfth street, New York, or address SIDNEY CRANDELL, Durham, Greene county, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL, ON THE HUDson.—Fine shade; large rooms; river and mountain views; pleasant drives; boating, &c., with good Board at reasonable prices. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on the Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, IN Westchester county, for a gentleman, wife and infant; terms must be moderate; good references. Address W. S. S., box 220 Herald office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A.—JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J., NOW open for the reception of families and transient guests; access by Plymouth Rock, foot of Murray street, and Sea Bird, foot of Franklin street. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, for one or two families, in the Grand View House, 20 minutes' drive from depot, 1½ hours by rail from New York; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; excellent stabling; no mosquitoes. Particulars at 45 Fifth avenue.

BEACH HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—ONE OF the best conducted and most favorably situated houses in the village; shade all day long; one minute's walk from the ocean; plenty of fishing and boating; terms moderate. Engagements can be made at any of the following business places of the proprietors:—887 Eighth avenue, 515 Second avenue and 36 Church street, New York. P. & J. BYRNE, Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL WILL REMAIN open until October 1. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New York.

COZZENS' LAURELTON HALL IS NOW OPEN.—FOR terms address J. B. COZZENS, Laurelton, Cold Spring, L. I. Steamer D. R. Martin leaves foot of Market street at 3:45 P. M. and foot of Thirty-third street at 4 o'clock P. M., daily, landing in front of hotel.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, MADIson county, New York.—Fine Hotel, furnished cottages, baths, telegraph, &c. Send for circular. L. L. BRITTON, Proprietor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS' SUMMER BOARD; LARGE airy rooms; home comforts and good table; $7 per week. Address HORACE WHITCOM, Lexington, Green county, N. Y.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL, PERTH AMBOY, N. J., is now open; communication by Pennsylvania Railroad and Staten Island Railroad; 1¼ hours from New York; lawns, bathing and fishing; iron and sulphur springs; water, gas, stabling. COLEMAN & YELLOTT. S. J. COLEMANN. G. W. YELLOTT.

FOWLER HOUSE, PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—NOW OPEN for Summer boarders and parties seeking recreation, at moderate expense. This house has no equal. J. A. BALDWIN, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN AIR—COMFORTABLE HOME AND FIRST class table; shade, croquet, also, stabling. Couple of rooms left; one hour from city, Morris and Essex Railroad; terms moderate. Address, with name, MAPEL, box 135 Herald office.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, Conn., 1½ hours from city.—Do not fail, at least, to visit this place.—A few more Rooms, en suite and singly; location most healthy; milk, poultry, vegetables, fruits, &c., supplied from the farm; the finest bathing, fishing, boating; croquet, piano and pleasant drives afford amusement; terms reasonable. Refers, by permission, to Dr. G. W. Fraim, 267 Fulton street, Brooklyn. EDGAR STUDWELL, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—SEVERAL VERY attractive shore front Properties for sale, improved and unimproved; locality extremely healthy; no fevers. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside station, Conn.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152d street, ON THE HUDSON. The best of accommodations at moderate rates. PAULL & DUNCALF.

SUMMER BOARD ON THE MOUNTAINS—BERKshire Soda Spring House, Great Barrington Mass.—Large Rooms; 600 feet of piazza; Board $10 per week; children half price. Apply at 110 William st. New York.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I.—FINE location, large rooms; board at $10 per week. MRS. E. C. KING & SON.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.—GOOD Rooms and first class accommodations can be had at the above hotel on reasonable terms. O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

THREE OR FOUR GOOD ROOMS STILL VACANT IN the Larchwood House, with first class Board; terms low; splendid accommodations. For further particulars address C. E. H., box 448 Post office, South Norwalk.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, L. I.—THIS magnificent hotel was opened June 2; overlooks the Atlantic Ocean; is but one hour's ride from New York, via South Side or Long Island railroad. Parties suffering from hay fever and ague will find a sure cure. N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A GENTLEMAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY—WITH $3,000, to assist in an exclusive and old established concern; orders exceed supply; by prompt co-operation he can make $100,000 a year for his services. Address DISPATCH, Herald Uptown Branch office.

ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & COMPANY ORganize companies, make investments in mercantile, manufacturing, mining and other pursuits for capitalists. Various amounts always for investment. ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & COMPANY, 112 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WANTED—TO FURNISH THE CAPital for a theatrical enterprise, from which large profits can be realized. Address DRAMATIC, Post office, Matawan, N. J.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A PAYING BUSINESS, now established seven years; one that will take charge of the books and help to tend the store; capital required $2,500 to $2,800. Address, with real name and residence, HENRY, box 161 Herald office.

A.—MAN WITH $1,000 CASH CAN MAKE $150 PER month. Inquire of JOSEPH H. BATES, 189 Broadway, room 3, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

A YOUNG MAN WOULD INVEST $500 AND SERvices in an enterprise promising a compensation of $1,500 per annum; no agents. Address AARON CARLISLE, Herald office.

A PARTNER IN THE COAL BUSINESS WANTED—with $6,000; yard favorably located and having a desirable cash trade. Apply to GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., 98 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR A PATENTED HOUSEhold article in use in every house. A pleasant, light business, paying large profits; counties and States for sale. Apply at 52 Maiden lane, up stairs.

SILVER MINE—$15,000.—WILL GIVE HALF INterest to party with above amount and invest half the money in developing; the prospects of mine proving rich are good; property large; thorough investigation invited. Address room 93, St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO PARTNERS, WITH A CAPItal of $40,000, in a manufacturing business of a patent article; trade already established; profits 150 per cent; demand larger than being able to supply. If preferred present partners will open a stock company. Address C. M. P., box 110 Herald office.

$750.—PARTNER WANTED—IN A SAFE CASH business, where $3,000 per annum will be guaranteed. Particulars at 83 Beaver street, top floor, front room.

$1,000 TO $1,500.—PARTNER WANTED IN A strictly cash business that will pay $10,000 in ninety days. No. 29 Broadway, room D, third floor back, after 10 o'clock.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

A BEAUTIFUL SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, ONLY $150; Steinway Pianoforte, richly carved legs, overstrung bass, every improvement, bargain for cash. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE A RICH rosewood 7¼ octave four round cornered Pianoforte; all modern improvements; best city makers; cost $1,200, for $300; Stool, Cover, &c.; also Parlor, Library and Drawing Room Furniture, at half cost. Call at private residence 120 West 23d street.

AN ELEGANT FOUR ROUND ROSEWOOD PIANOforte, brilliant toned, 7¼ octave, having all modern improvements, best city makers, with guarantee, for $275, cost $1,200, Stool and Cover; one beautiful square, $40; also, entire Household Furniture; a sacrifice. Call at private residence 210 West 21st st.

A LADY WILL SELL, LESS THAN $100 CASH, beautiful Pianoforte, Stool and Cover; celebrated maker; modern style and improvements; perfect order. 28 Third street, near Bowery.

A MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, FOUR round corners, city maker, used 5 months, cost $1,200, for $300, including Stool, Cover. Parlor, chamber dining Furniture a sacrifice; property family leaving city. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A GRAND SQUARE, PATENT AGRAFFE, 7¼ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, used seven months, fully guaranteed; cost $1,000, for $275; Stool, Cover; Cabinet; has box for shipping; Parlor Suits, Paintings; Chamber, Library, Dining Furniture cheap. Residence 104 East Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue. Call immediately.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7 OCTAVE PIANO, celebrated city maker, all modern improvements, for less than $100, with Cover and Stool. Apply at 243 East 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

BARGAINS.—ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE, CELEbrated makers, rich tone, perfect order, only $100; also 10 stop Needham silver tongue Organ, suitable for church or parlor, cheap. No. 127 Bleecker street.

J. P. HALE IS MAKING 10,000 PIANOFORTES FOR the trade cheaper and better than small makers can buy the stock. Thirty-fifth st. and Tenth av., N. Y.

S. X. BALL & CO., 15 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET, have a large assortment of new and second hand Pianos and Organs on hand, at reasonable rates, on instalments, or for rent.

$350 FOR STEINWAY UPRIGHT, GOOD ORDER.—All sorts of Pianos for rent or sale, very low; easiest terms, cash or instalments. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, 165 Fourth avenue.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND hand, of first class makers, will be sold at lower prices, for cash or instalments, or for rent, in city or country, by HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, than ever offered before in New York. Agents wanted.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE ADULT PARTY DEsire a few Rooms (without board) unfurnished or partially; near the water, but not essential; state lowest terms. Address, for one week, QUIET, box 161 Herald office.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED TO RENT—MUST have all modern improvements; located west side, between Fifty-ninth and 127th streets. Address, with description and rent, Mr. YOUNG, care of H. B. Claflin & Co., 42 Leonard street.

WANTED—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, WITHout board, in a small private family, between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Thirtieth and Forty-second streets, by a single gentleman of quiet habits. References exchanged. Address MARSHALL, Herald office.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE, BETWEEN Fourth and Sixth avenues, below Central Park; three years; private family; rent about $2,500. Address, with full particulars, Room 6, No. 257 Broadway.

WANTED TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OR A furnished Flat. Address F. W. D., Post office box 2,135.

WANTED—TO RENT, UNFURNISHED, A SMALL House, in Williamsburg or Brooklyn; must be in good order, with all improvements, and in an unexceptionable neighborhood; rent not to exceed $600 per annum. Address QUIET, 914 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

AUGUST LESSONS.—DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL College, 875 Broadway, corner Eighteenth street, remains open day and evening for special lessons in Business Writing, Bookkeeping, &c., and all to enter pupils for Fall business. Those entering now secure private desks without extra charge. Stiffness, trembling and nervousness cured.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ESTABLISHED IN NEW York in 1814).—English and French for young ladies and misses. Boarding and day pupils. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family and is constantly spoken in the Institute. Mme. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, Pa. (for boarders only).—Twelfth annual session opens Wednesday, September 10. Civil Engineering, Classics and English taught. Apply to Colonel THEODORE HYATT, President.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—NEXT SESSION WILL commence September 17. The course of instruction is expensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

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ATTENTION.—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSINESS losses, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage, sickness and death; pay refused unless satisfied. 621 Sixth avenue. Mme. SINGHI, Clairvoyant.

EUROPEAN CLAIRVOYANT TELLS NAMES, SHOWS likenesses, causes marriages. Fifty cents and $1. 142 West Twenty-fifth street.

PROFESSOR LISTER READS THE PLANETS—THE only way the future can be known. Send stamp for circular, 329 Sixth avenue.

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UNANIMOUS VERDICT OF SUCCESS.
ONLY MATINEE IN NEW YORK.
LAST MATINEE, AT 2 P. M. — THE CELEBRATED IRISH COMEDIAN, MR. G. C. CHARLES, in his new sensation of the SKELETON HAND. — LAST NIGHT, AT 8 P. M.
NEW SCENERY, PROPERTIES AND EFFECTS.
MONDAY, August 4, first time, Mr. FRANK EVANS in the Drama of THREE YEARS IN A MAN TRAP.

BOWERY THEATRE.
WILLIAM B. FRELIGH .... Manager.
This SATURDAY, August 2, 1873.
Farewell Benefit of LAURA ALBERTA.
Last night of Mr. WILL C. BURTON, MINNIE RAINFORTH, MR. G. W. HARRISON.
The Great Drama of OLIVER TWIST.
MISS LAURA ALBERTA, as .... OLIVER TWIST
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J. P. WINTER, as .... BILL SYKES
CHARLES FOSTER, as .... FAGIN
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MR. WILL C. BURTON and MINNIE RAINFORFH in the IDIOT'S REVENGE.
LIGHTNING DRILL. MUSICAL OLIO.
Monday, August 4, MR. SAM'L HEMPLE with the Sensation Drama, entitled THE CIGAR GIRL OF CUBE.

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March Indienne, "L'Africaine" .... Meyerbeer
Overture, "Hunya di Laszlo" .... Erkel
Allegretto, 8th Symphony .... Beethoven
"Invitation to Dance" .... Weber
Ballet, "Rienzi" .... Wagner
Overture, "Mignon" .... A. Thomas
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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POOR SPAIN.

Letters from Herald Correspondents in the Field and at the Capital.

THE WAR IN CATALONIA.

Annihilation of Cabrinetty's Column and Death of the Chief.

TERRIBLE ATROCITIES.

The Murder of Defenceless Old Men, Women and Children.

A General Review of the Condition of Spain.

THE INTERNATIONALISTS

The Trial of Senor Carvajal and Its Consequences.

ANARCHY EVERYWHERE.

Trying to Whip 5,000 Men with a Column 1,700 Strong.

ARE THE SPANIARDS SOLDIERS?

A Herald Correspondent Interviews Don Alfonso.

HEROIC DONA MARIA.

The Hardships and Dangers Endured by a Spartan Princess.

MADRID, July 13, 1873.

"Alas! poor Spain! poor country! poor Republic! These sympathetic expressions are uttered by everybody. One nowadays cannot make a remark upon the state of the country without closing it with a 'poor Spain!' poor country! poor Republic!"

"And has the end come?" you ask yourself, pitying her lamentable state, her decadence, the death of so many noble aspirations.

Indeed, I fear that

THE END IS APPROACHING.

Wherever I turn my eyes I find nothing to cheer me. A kind of galloping consumption seems to have laid hold of the very vitals of the country. Let all kind hearted Americans be prepared to give their last farewells, for even ere this letter reaches you the end may have come, and the Republic of Spain be numbered with things of the past.

Listen to what the government organ, the *Igualdad*, said this morning, while remarking upon the events of Toro and Alcoy:—

The blood of our brothers is shed in abundance in the defence of the people's cause, of liberty and of justice, by our implacable enemies. If this blood is not avenged, if these crimes be permitted, the Republic must die a sudden and dishonored death, and those illustrious victims lately fallen under the fury of our enemies will curse us from their tombs for not having the honor or the courage to avenge their cruel deaths.

Events happen quickly in Spain, and they never come singly. While Madrid is horrified with the tale of the death of General Cabrinetty half a dozen stories just as bad come to us from different points.

The news regarding Cabrinetty was brought by a fugitive officer, accompanied by two or three soldiers, of the Volunteer Guides. He says that when Cabrinetty, having traced Saballs' band, was about to attack, his soldiers refused to advance, and when the officers urged them peremptorily forward they gave loose to their passions and began to fire on the General and his staff. Cabrinetty was killed, and several of the staff seriously wounded. In the confusion consequent upon the insubordination Saballs, the Carlist chief, disposed his band, consisting of 2,000 men, completely surrounding them, and then ordered them to surrender. The troops laid down their arms, and it is believed that about twelve hundred men have thus been made prisoners. If the story is true it is the event of the war.

From Alcoy, a town on the Alicante and Valencia Railroad, having a population of over 16,000, we have also very grave news. On the 8th

THE INTERNATIONALISTS

of Alcoy called a meeting of laborers and factory people; they also invited all the servant girls and nurses to attend. The municipal authority at once took measures to prevent a disturbance of the peace, and to prevent those who attended the meeting from molesting those laborers who did not entertain socialistic ideas. It seems that at this meeting the Internationalists indulged in some violent language, and made use of threats, but though the streets were crowded with excited people, and all work was suspended, no overt act of violence was committed. On the afternoon of the 10th, the day before yesterday, some four or five thousand laborers and others were assembled in the square of the municipal buildings, or Town Hall, where they found Señor Albors, an ex-Congressman, but at present Alcalde, or Mayor, with a few police. As soon as they saw him the mob demanded that the Municipal Council should resign, and that the Town Hall should be given up to them within three hours. The Alcalde and the Council were disposed to resist, and one imprudent policeman, excited by the violence of the mob, fired, which was answered at once from the fierce crowd. The Municipal Council telegraphed to Alicante for soldiers, but the curse of Spanish officials is their dilatoriness, and, though Alcoy was only thirty miles from a large city like Alicante, and but fifty miles from Valencia, yet aid came not that evening, and before morning it was too late, for Alcoy was in the hands of some six or seven thousand

MAD SOCIALISTS;

the Alcalde and the principal men of the Municipal Council and the great manufacturers were dead; the Town Hall and eighteen other houses, factories and stores were in flames.

The sights which Alcoy saw that night of the 10th inst. rival those of Paris during the last days of the Commune. Two of the Town Council—one named Camillo Garcia, the other Pascual—were drowned in baths filled with petroleum and then burned. The Alcalde's body was dragged naked through the streets and subjected to gross indignities. Of the twelve guardia civil and their chief who defended the Town Hall not one was left alive. The body of the captain of the civil guards was beheaded, and the head, elevated on a pike, was carried around the town. The female portion of the family of Lieutenant Gisbert, who was murdered—wife, daughters and servants—were chased for an hour and a half outside the city. All the clergy of the town were made prisoners, and the seventy prisoners in the hands of the maddened Socialists that night were in imminent peril of the fate of the hostages of Paris. One of the factories burned in Alcoy is the large establishment known as "La Cotorena," owned by an advanced republican, who treated his workmen more like friends than laborers. The loss to property will not fall short of $1,000,000.

Our correspondent at Valencia telegraphs this morning that Velarde, with a column of 2,000, composed of volunteers and regulars, is already in possession; but I think he is premature, as the government has only news that Velarde is making preparation to attack.

It will not be many hours, however, before Velarde is in possession, as the men composing his column are animated by a furious hate of the atrocities committed, and a sanguinary scene must inevitably be the result.

THE CORTES

yesterday unanimously conceded to the government all power to punish, without any reservation, within the limits of the penal code, which, you will please remember, does not include the punishment of death. If the culprits are brought before the tribunals of justice the punishment meted to them will be mild compared to the measure of the crimes they have committed. But Velarde may deem his authority sufficient to visit upon the ringleaders the extreme penalty of the law which a furious martial court might deem it necessary and just to inflict.

From Alcoy is but a step to Cartagena, where we have the socialists in a new light. Two companies of infantry, under the command of Colonel Carreras, have rebelled against the governmental authorities, and have taken possession of the Castle of Galeras—a strong fort, commanding the naval harbor. The rebels have also taken possession of the Town Hall and other prominent public buildings, and, strangest freak for intransigentes and socialists, have

RAISED THE TURKISH FLAG.

In Malaga serious events have taken place during the latter part of this week. Perhaps you will remember that a few weeks ago a Señor Carvajal boasted in the lobby of the Cortes that if the Cortes would not terminate the then uneasy state of the country, by making a sound government, he would return to his native State, Andalusia, and raise 50,000 men, and declare the State of Andalusia free, independent and separate from the rest of Spain forever.

People thought that Señor Carvajal was boasting, for they forgot that, in the freedom or license which all have here to speak whatever they choose, he might be really speaking the truth. His boast was forgotten and Carvajal went to Seville. A disturbance took place there, and Madrid was astonished one morning when she heard that the Duke of Montpensier's palace was burned to the ground. Carvajal pretended to be on the side of order and imprudently requested the government to give him charge of four cannon, which was as foolishly given. Peace being restored in Seville, Carvajal travels to Malaga with his four cannon behind him. His appearance at Malaga was the signal for another revolt and a general emigration of important citizens to other cities less dangerous. His party was augmented by large accessions of Malaga socialists and during the day the tranquillity of the city was disturbed. Carvajal constituted himself

DICTATOR,

ordered the Alcalde and Ayuntamiento to resign. But the municipality were firm, refused to resign, and the band of Carvajal proceeded to extremities, and murdered the Alcalde, Señor Nilo, and captured the Town Hall immediately. While Carvajal was occupying the Town Hall, taking the best positions and defending them with cannon he telegraphed to Madrid, declaring that tranquillity was established, and that the government could rely upon his support. But the government was not to be gulled this time, and ordered a Señor Solier to take the city government into his hands, and supported him with troops and volunteers, upon which Carvajal decamped and took refuge in the mountains near Alora, with his cannon and socialistic mutineers, behind breastworks which he has raised, there to await General Ripoll, who has a force under his command to crush the contumacious Andalusian Deputy.

IN TORO,

also a town of 8,000 inhabitants, between Salamanca and Zamora, the Alcalde has been murdered and the Ayuntamiento put to flight; but with these acts the half savages of Toro have subsided into tranquillity. It seems that the Alcaldes have a hard time of it, and may be said to occupy the most dangerous positions next to engineers on the locomotives. As for these last, seldom a day passes but one or two are reported to be shot, brigands, socialists and Carlists vieing with each other in their deadly rancor against these unfortunate men.

All parties seem to flourish except the republicans. The Carlists must have a force in the Basque provinces and Catalonia in the neighborhood of thirty thousand men. The socialists of the Southern provinces monopolize the attention of a large body of troops. The Island of Cuba still engages the attention of 60,000 soldiers. Madrid requires from five thousand to eight thousand, even during time of peace. What she would require if the intransigentes rose, as they have done at Alcoy, is a question which is difficult to answer.

Operations Against the Carlists.

MADRID, July 10, 1873.

I have been following the column of Nouvilas, the Commander-in-Chief, during nearly a month's chase of the Carlists, and have witnessed three events in this war which merited notice in your columns. They are the meeting with the faction of Rosas, numbering 200 men, at Salinas de Oro; the fight between La Portilla's column and the Carlists, under Ollo and Dorregaray, near Ollogoyen, at the base of the Amescuas Mountains; and the battle of Ydavi or Ychaso, between Castañon's column and Elio's army of Carlists.

These

THREE EVENTS

were a sufficient index to me of how the war was conducted, of the exact amount of knowledge of the art of war the Spanish Generals possess.

For the sake of illustration I will compare the Province of Navarre to the State of New York, the other provinces of Spain to all the other States of our country. Now, fancy all the State of New York in rebellion against the legitimate government of the United States, and that there is an army of 5,000 men under a rebel chief, somewhere in the neighborhood of Albany, sought after by Sherman, with five columns of 1,700 men each, each column under its own particular chief, but acting according to orders with a view to catch the rebel wherever he may be caught. For the time being fancy that New York city is Vitoria, and from this city Sherman marches towards Albany, where the rebel is reported to be. Opposite West Point a band of rebels 200 strong begins to shoot at Sherman, and succeeds in wounding several of his men. Would Sherman be justified, if he had foreknowledge that this band lay in wait for him, to march on unconcernedly, as if these 200 men were of no importance, and permit them to harass his rear, impose taxes on the people and commit all kinds of atrocities in the neighborhood of a city like New York. Before arriving opposite West Point he would probably have gathered information of the whereabouts of this enemy posted and waiting for him, would have drawn a cordon of soldiers around the height, and with what troops he had left he would likely drive the guerillas into the arms of those waiting below for them, and then and there have treated them as they deserved. Then, leaving a salutary example, he might move against a more practical enemy.

But war is conducted in Navarre in the reverse way to this method. Nouvilas marches from Vitoria towards Pampeluna, near where the Carlists 5,000 strong, are reported to be, and about half way, at Salinas de Oro, he is warned that Rosas and and 200 men are waiting for him. He swerves a little to the left so as to be out of very great danger, and when abreast of the point receives a few bullets in his flanks with very much the same unconcern that a huge elephant would receive a charge of duck shot from a distance of sixty yards. When fired into he sends a few dozen flankers nearer to the guerillas than the main body, to amuse them with the singing of Remingtons, and when the performance has lasted long enough—as a singing performance only—he gracefully lifts his hat, gives his *adios* with the air of a Spanish caballero and marches away, Rosas' men saluting him with Chassepot compliments.

IS THIS WAR?

Is there another country calling itself civilized where the first rudiments of the art of war are less known or more contemned?

Aware of their presence on his flanks, in his front and rear, Nouvilas permits these weak wasps, these cowardly guerillas to molest him, as though they were privileged, though he has the power to crush them as he meets them. For any child must know that were 200 Carlists posted on a height as high as the sky a force of 1,700 regular soldiers, with artillery, could dislodge them without much loss. This is one grave fault you will admit in a Spanish General-in-Chief.

We now come to another fault in the General-in-Chief, as well as in the military authorities, and I shall illustrate this, as I illustrated the other, for a better understanding of the subject.

Supposing that somewhere in the Rocky Mountains 5,000 men marched hither and thither, in arms against the general government of the United States, and that five columns of 1,700 men each, under five separate chiefs, acting under the direction of Sherman, as General-in-Chief, were sent in pursuit; supposing that by long training the rebel army of 5,000 strong was able to march almost double the distance that the government columns were capable of, and that one day the rebels made their appearance on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, and on the next day on the other side, would you deem it wisdom on the part of Sherman to have his columns so small, so few in numbers? Is it wise to send an attacking column of only 1,700 men against 5,000 men, equally armed and strongly posted on an almost impregnable height? Is it reasonable to expect that when 5,000 well armed men are, say, posted on the summit of one of the lofty peaks of Colorado, that 1,700 men can storm that height and take it? Such things may have been done; but is it reasonable to expect that it may be done always? Is it not more likely when the column, urged on by impatient officers, has climed the steep slope, and is staggering breathlessly upward, that the 5,000 well armed, well breathed men should dash down the slopes, and, with one rush, sweep the entire column to destruction?

Of the silly, absurd error of supposing that 1,700 Spanish soldiers can take any height defended by 5,000 Carlists, General Nouvilas is guilty; and the military authorities and people of Madrid are wondering how it is possible that the Carlists are still untaken. I presume that they will never know the true cause until they read this letter, and permit themselves to be informed candidly, and with the best intentions, that 1,700 men, even though they be brave, loyal Spanish soldiers, are not powerful enough to drive 5,000 Carlists from a height, and that it were wisdom to increase the force of an attacking column from 1,700 men to 3,500 men.

In my last letter I described to you the battle of Ydavi or Ychaso. The Carlists, 5,000 strong, after having attempted to pass by a position defended by Portilla and his 1,700 men, and getting thoroughly whipped, losing nearly 400 effective men, were reinforced by Lissaraga's and Radika's bands; then, after making a feint in the direction of Penacerrada and eluding the column of Nouvilas, they struck across Sierra Andia, the Barranca and Sierra Urbasa and came to Lecumberri. Castañon and his column of 1,700 men gaining, news of his ubiquitous adversary, gallantly pursued. The Carlists, knowing Castañon's zeal and ardor, coolly chose their ground on a high wooded terrace which was separated from a lower but denuded terrace by a nullah or gully, a hundred feet or so deep, which ran from one mountain to the other, with a deep bend in the shape of a horseshoe. On the outer side of this horseshoe, favored by woods and brush, lay the 5,000 Carlists, commanded by Elio, cool and confident. Three Carlist battalions were pushed from under cover to decoy Castañon, who no sooner saw them than he dashed at them, covering that fatal, naked terrace with his brave troops. The sequel I have already given you. The two ends of the horseshoe endeavored to close in and the centre of the Carlist line, over-confident and bold, broke cover, dashed down the gully and across, and came up breasting the slope of the terrace at a charge bayonet, under the noses of the astonished troops. Had the Carlists been more skilful, less confident, more patient, less bold, Castañon's column had surely been annihilated. As it was, however, the two ends of the horseshoe line were not permitted to unite in the rear of the troops. The Princesa battalion having fled panic-stricken from the field, and its Alfonsist officers having hurried away without permission or orders to alarm the other columns and the country at large, it behooved Castañon to seek his safety by

A TIMELY RETREAT

to the village of Ychaso, from the friendly shelter of which he saw the discomfited Carlists steal away to escape the vengeance of rapidly advancing Nouvilas.

But what a different tale had Brigadier Castañon told, supposing he had had 3,500 men instead of 1,700! How different the results! He would have been victorious; he would have driven the enemy from his position; he would have chased Elio from Ychaso to Lecumberri and have scattered the Carlists like chaff before a strong wind. That a calamity was spared the Republic by an accident may be correctly inferred by your readers; but how often may this occur, how often can fate and kind fortune summon such happy accidents to save the Republic from calamity and disgrace?

Another grievous fault must be laid to General Nouvilas; although I confess it is looked at by me from a journalistic stand point, yet military critics will agree with me that it may be regarded as a serious fault from a military view as well.

I informed you in my last letter that Nouvilas' column together with Elias Rey's column arrived at Lecumberri the day after the battle with Castañon. By noon of the next day there was not a soldier in the three columns. Nouvilas, Castañon and Elias Rey but knew the truth concerning the battle. We all had seen the battle field, had counted the dead on both sides, had reckoned the wounded, informed ourselves of the number of prisoners taken by the Carlists; all this without official aid.

We all knew that what had taken place might truthfully be set down as

A VICTORY TO THE GOVERNMENT.

I append in tabular form perhaps what you may consider as interesting:—

	Government.	Carlists.
Killed	24	101
Wounded	75	59
Prisoners	44	—
Total	142	160

While you read that the troops lost 140 men and the Carlists lost 160 men, you must bear in mind that the night previous our ears were dinned, our hearts shocked by the sad tale we heard, which was that Castañon's column was completely defeated, that over 1,000 men were taken prisoners, and Castañon was himself seriously wounded. You must also bear in mind that it was known to us that some sixty fugitives or so would probably arrive at Pampeluna that night with the horrible tidings, and that great alarm and agitation would be the consequence. Perhaps a revolution might occur, and the Republic, not yet strong enough to walk, would fall and die.

What should the General-in-Chief, Nouvilas, have done, when he was aware of the truth, and knew that were it known at Madrid; with all it palatable details, it might work wonders that its consequences might be immense—salvation of the Republic, establishment of peace, order and tranquility throughout the land?

I presume the answer you would make, is, "What General Nouvilas should have done is exactly what any sane American General would do, viz., write a bulletin, make it ringing, cheery with the good news, and despatch it at once with an escort to the nearest telegraph station."

What did General Nouvilas do? From Lecumberri, five hours' slow march from the garrison town and citadel of Pampeluna, he ordered the columns to continue their pursuit of the Carlists, and for three days afterwards he marched and countermarched, and on the fourth day went with considerable dignity with his column to Pampeluna. For four days he withheld from his Government news of such cheering nature, while the country was slowly perishing for want of it, while the national funds fell three per cent, while the Carlists were tintinabulating through the

country, and glorying at the news, "Castañon's column completely defeated; 1,000 prisoners taken; Castañon wounded mortally."

This Carlist war is the seventh which I have seen, but it is the strangest, most

INCOMPREHENSIBLE,

I have ever undertaken to study for the NEW YORK HERALD. I had always an idea, however it got into my mind, that war between Spaniards was of the most sanguine and cruel kind; but after what I have seen I am compelled to make the *amende honorable* for the wrong I did Spain and the Spaniards, even in thought, for it is impossible that war could be more humane than as conducted between the Spanish generals and Carlist chiefs.

On the morning of the 28th of May, the columns of Nouvilas and Castañon entered the town of Leiza, in the province of Navarre, only to find that the rear guard of the Carlist army had left the town but half an hour previous. We were all hungry after a six hours' march, and expected that many of us would have to go on without satisfying our hunger, but you may imagine our surprise when we were informed that the Carlists had informed the people that the government troops would probably arrive in the town about eleven A. M., and that it would be well if the troops found prepared food ready for them. We found our breakfasts smoking hot, consisting of five courses, fish, fowl, beans and chick peas, boiled and stewed mutton and beef, salad, with abundance of cherries, peaches, pears and walnuts for dessert, and the wine that we found at Leiza might have satisfied 20,000 men.

You may perhaps say that, as the people of Leiza are Carlists, it was to the advantage of the Carlists, eventually, that we should find such an abundance of food so well cooked, and of such a variety, because, being hungry, customers, cash in hand, would be found ready and willing to pay for it. Or, you may say, perhaps, that the Carlists were cunning, for knowing, as they did, that we were pressing closely on their heels, it was but natural that they should wish to detain their pursuers a little with the tempting pleasures of such appetizing viands. You may say this, and more with reason. But supposing, for the sake of argument, that the troops on their arrival at Leiza—weary and hungry as they were—had found every scrap of food burnt and every drop of wine had been swallowed up by the thirsty earth, and that, closely watching their steps from

THE FROWNING HEIGHTS

above were the 4,000 Carlists under Elio ready to pounce upon them whenever hunger had begun to tell on their frames, would it not be wiser than that the Carlists should order tempting food to be served and cooked, for the paltry excuse of detaining them during the siesta, which invariably takes place when Spaniards have filled their stomachs with good, strong wine?

The next day we captured a priest, who, with a glass in his hand, and four or five Carlists near by, with guns in their hands, was watching the movements of the government troops. When ordered to halt the priest fled, dodging behind rocks and trees, skipping from point to point with the agility of a goat, but, being vigorously pursued, was finally caught and brought before the General-in-Chief. When questioned, he said he had been a colonel in the Carlist army during the seven years' war, but since then he had abstained from acts of rebellion against the government. A doctor, also of the Carlist village of Lecumberri, volunteered a statement in the priest's defence, saying that the priest, though eccentric and doing sometimes incomprehensible things, was never known to be in correspondence with the Carlists. This statement Nouvilas received as though it was gospel and immediately ordered the release of the priest.

Though I have endeavored to prove to you how far advanced is the art of war among the Spanish generals, you must not take it for granted that the Carlist generals are any wiser. Elio, the Commander-in-Chief of the Carlists, people tell me, is over seventy years old, has been all his life a soldier and a guerilla chief. Ollo and Dorregaray were captains in the Spanish army before they undertook to lead Carlists across the mountains of Navarre. If I have been surprised at the lack of knowledge of the art of war in government officers, I am no less surprised that Carlist chiefs are so ignorant. Indeed I may say that the Carlists know less of war than the government officers. I find that, though the Carlists know how to run, they know not how to fight or make use of the advantage which they possess of compelling the troops to fight them on ground of their own choosing. The affair with Castañon proves what I say. Is it not surprising that 5,000 Carlists lying in ambush could not put *hors de combat* more than 143 soldiers? It was splendid ground for a fight, and if the Carlists were not satisfied with drawing the soldiers on that naked terrace above Ychaso they might have waited until the soldiers were engaged with the three battalions which were thrust from under cover for the purpose of decoy and then coolly hemmed them in, to destroy them or compel them to surrender. But out of the thousand and one peaks and cones and semicircular hills of Navarre could the Carlists have found nothing better than the horseshoe line of Udavi? What instance could be more fatal for a column than the arc of hills above Irurzun, through which the old road leads from the valley of Ollo to Irurzun? Yet at five o'clock P. M. one afternoon the column of Nouvilas marched up that awful road, as if there were no war in Spain, as if from behind every jutting rock and pinnacle rifles might not have picked every man and animal in that entire column with one volley, as if 500 men alone might not have shot us all to death before we could have gasped our surprise. The slope up which we were marching, with the horns of the ominous looking arc of hills drawing to within one thousand yards of each other, was, figuratively speaking, as smooth as velvet. Not one man could have hidden from the death storm that might,

HAD THE CARLISTS BEEN WISE,

have been poured upon us. As we surmounted the hill at the centre of the arc our surprise was greater still when we perceived that a wall breast-high had been built along the crest, that three lines of Carlists might have safely hidden in the rocks with which the horns of the arc bristled. I confess I thanked God when I perceived these things that, though Nouvilas was stupid in taking us up that road the Carlists were so immeasurably stupid and cowardly, that their sole knowledge of war consisted in running away and in skilfully avoiding a combat.

The Carlists possess

ARTILLERY

and their four or five thousand men under Elio are armed with Chassepots. Knowing as they do that no column numbers more than 1,800 men, what is there easier than to post themselves in the way of a column, on some height of the Amescuas, and challenge it to fight? For the column is bound in honor to attack the Carlists wherever seen, and if the Carlists are brave and wish to show the Spanish nation and Europe how strong their cause is four thousand Carlists posted on an advantageous height ought to be a match for even two columns of soldiers, or say 3,400 men. Were the Carlists Americans or Englishmen or Frenchmen there is no doubt at all but 4,000 of them would not consider it a hard task to hold a Pyrenean height against 3,400 of the best men that ever encased their feet with shoe leather. I will say this much, that 1,500 Spanish soldiers will hold any height against 5,000 Carlists. La Portilla's 1,700 men held the hills above Ollogoyen and Ganuza, killed sixty and wounded 300 of them, with a loss on his side of four killed and sixty wounded, and drove the Carlists flying for dear life. Common sense will tell any of your readers that it is possible to do the same feat every day of the year; but why should not the Carlists, four or five thousand in number, defy two columns? The columns never travel together; they seek to meet the Carlists by different roads, so that the Carlists, if they were really worth their Chassepots, might cut up each column in detail.

The War in Catalonia—The Capture of San Quirbe by Don Alfonso—Cabrinetty's Fate—The Barbarities Committed by the Troops.

RIPOLL, July 8, 1873.

On my way from Gerona, which city I left last Friday, I passed through Bescano, Anglés, Amer, San Felin de Pallarols and other towns without having met a Carlist force, which much surprised me; for there are commonly some of Saball's men to be found in those places. From what follows you will learn that all the small parties serving under that distinguished general had been ordered to concentrate, in order to attempt the capture of San Quirbe by a *coup de main*.

THE FORTIFICATIONS.

San Quirce is distant from Ripoll not more than about three hours' march. The late Captain General of the Madrid Cabinet, Velarde, taking into consideration its importance as a strategic point, had determined to fortify it. He sent there a corps of engineers, whose officers made all the plans and superintended the construction of the works, consisting of six strong towers, with drawbridges eighteen or twenty palms above the level of the ground, various walls and loop-holed houses, among others the splendid factory of Guixar, which was converted into a regular fortress. The engineers must have been very well satisfied with their work, which, since its completion, has not been altered in the slightest particular, and cost, besides, a considerable amount of money. It was firmly believed that San Quirce was rendered perfectly secure against any attack, and the garrison has for a long time

SLEPT UPON BOTH EARS.

Time, however, brings strange chances and changes, and the sleeping garrison must have had its incredulity much shaken on seeing the Carlists suddenly arrive on Sunday evening and open fire at once with artillery—probably the pieces taken at Orista.

THE GARRISON

consisted of about one hundred volunteers (*cipayos*) and 150 regulars. Only a few shots were fired, but being well directed they filled the volunteers with terror. When these fellows saw the way the game was going and heard the shot crash through the fortified houses and knock the tiles from the tops of their towers, they betook themselves to a disgraceful flight, without offering the slightest resistance. Upon seeing this the soldiers of what was once a Spanish army hung out a flag of surrender. Now the flying volunteers had but two outlets through which to escape from the terrible Carlists; but the latter, with their usual sagacity, had stopped them up with a handful of men at Illola, to the north, and another at Bufi, to the south of the town. The consequence was that the volunteers had thirteen killed in endeavoring to get through, while the Carlists had not even one man scratched. The wretched *cipayos* escaped somehow in little groups through the fields, because the Carlists did not care to follow them.

WHAT THE REGULARS DID.

To the 150 soldiers who surrendered without firing a shot from behind the fortifications of Velarde's engineers Saballs made a speech, offering them a choice between a complete discharge from military service or service in the Carlist ranks. Some accepted the discharge and some became Carlists. Those who chose to serve Don Carlos were asked if they would prefer to put on a Carlist uniform or keep the one they then wore, and all declared they were not afraid to fight in their old uniforms. This indifference in the matter of uniform is a strong proof of a growing confidence in Carlism, since the soldiers are not afraid of being found in its ranks.

WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE CARLISTS.

Yesterday (Monday) the Carlists left the town, though had they remained a few hours longer much misery and suffering would have been spared the inhabitants of San Quirce. A column which had marched that morning from Vich, having picked up some of the flying *cipayos*, directed its course to San Quirce. On arriving at the bridge over the Ter they found some children playing, who cried "*Vivan los Carlistas!*" These poor children were immediately seized and thrown into the river.

SAN QUIRCE SET ON FIRE.

The column, which was commanded by Colonel Vega, on entering the town, at once commenced pillaging the houses of those known or supposed to be Carlists. But pillaging did not suffice to appease the rage of those ruffians, who committed atrocities that cannot be described. They set fire to twenty-two houses, and the unhappy fugitives, upon arriving here (Ripoll), could see the smoke of their dwellings.

THE COWARDS AGAIN DRIVEN OUT.

Much harm was done before news of what was occurring reached us here. The Carlist force immediately started back to San Quirce, but the "republicans," discovering their approach, did not await them, but fled, although the "hero," Vega, could have occupied the fortifications of his friend Velarde, and made a stand. On arriving, the Carlists, although much fatigued, immediately started in pursuit, which they kept up for at least an hour and a half without being able to overtake the enemy.

CABRINETTY COMING.

The Carlists returned here this morning and have remained all day. It is now seven o'clock P. M., and the town is much alarmed at the news just received that Cabrinetty is approaching. Many persons and whole families are leaving, fearful that if he should enter the town there will be a repetition of the horrors perpetrated at San Quirce and elsewhere; for pillage, fire and murder—the murder of defenceless old men, women and children—have now become the favorite tactics of the *cipayos* and lawless soldiery, who rival each other in cruelty. I must mention that the Vega who behaved so infamously at San Quirce is the same who was recently so highly eulogized by General Martinez Campos.

Cabrinetty's Death Struggle.

RIPOLL, July 10, 1873.

In my letter of the day before yesterday I spoke of the apprehension, the panic almost, that was then reigning here in consequence of the report that Cabrinetty was approaching. Fortunately for the people of this place that commander's march and his whole career were cut short some three hours' distance from us in a combat with the Carlist forces that seems the most important victory yet gained for their cause in this province.

Before giving what we know of this battle I will explain the previous position of the forces near here, in the hope of making the story clearer.

Two or three days ago Cabrinetty was at Berga, with about twelve hundred men. His command was certainly the best the Madrid government had in Catalonia. It was made up entirely of good, regular soldiers—infantry, cavalry and artillery well armed and equipped, well supplied and well disciplined, containing neither recruits nor volunteers—and was much depended upon to control Carlist operations in this neighborhood. Now Cabrinetty's communications were through this place to Gerona, and if the Carlists could concentrate a superior force on this line, in or near this town, Cabrinetty would be obliged to dislodge it by a battle fought under some disadvantage, or he would be compelled to retreat rapidly southward to get new lines of supply, and would thus abandon the district in which he was expected to keep the Carlists down. Therefore the Carlist forces were moved with a view to such concentration. Saballs, with

ELEVEN HUNDRED MEN,

came to Ripoll, about fifteen hours' march from Berga, to the eastward or a little northeast from that place. Augnet, with his fine battalion of 400 men, was five hours' march to the south of Ripoll, at Alpens. Don Alfonso and Miret, with 600 men, marched to San Jaime de Frontinya, six hours directly west of Ripoll, and Camps, with 300 men, was at Gombreny, to the north of the line between Ripoll and San Jaime, and about three hours' march distant from either place.

By the 8th the

CONCENTRATION

of these bodies had not yet been effected, if an actual concentration was even intended, which I doubt, inasmuch as complete concentration would enormously increase our commissariat difficulties; but at least the bodies were within supporting distance, and all nearer to one another and to any given body of the number than Cabrinetty's force was to that which was nearest him, which was Don Alfonso's command, at San Jaime de Frontinya.

But Cabrinetty, who was apparently not wanting in military perceptions, was not indifferent to what was in progress, and, readily surmising the intention, saw the advantage of surprising the half effected purpose. He decided to

STRIKE PROMPTLY

and with his whole force, as, though all the Carlist bodies named far outnumbered him, yet any one was inferior, and if any one could be surprised and cut to pieces it was tolerably certain the others would retire. He marched on the 8th inst., therefore, toward Alpens, where Augnet was posted with his battalion. Don Alfonso's force was much nearer to Berga; but the road was more difficult, and Cabrinetty doubtless divined that an attempt against the position of Don Alfonso was more likely to be expected, and that the other, consequently, was more likely to succeed as a surprise.

He moved rapidly, therefore, and was in a position to fall on Augnet's command by the evening of the 9th, but Augnet by that time was no longer alone. Cabrinetty, of course, was no sooner in motion from Berga than men were on the way to communicate to the Carlist forces that he was marching toward Alpens. All consequently pushed forward to support Augnet. Saballs, with his 1,100 men, left Ripoll at four in the morning on the 9th, and

DON ALFONSO MOVED

from San Jaime at about the same hour, while Augnet had the whole day to make ready. Cabrinetty, arriving in front of Alpens at seven in the evening, might, perhaps, have discovered, for he was shrewd, that there was more in his way than the battalion of Augnet; but little time was given him for observation or the exercise of any cool discretion, for Augnet, sure of the men behind him, attacked the hard-marched men of Cabrinetty's command with great impetuosity from a position chosen during the day, with a view to the necessary line of march of the republican column. Cabrinetty, somewhat disconcerted by this certainly unexpected reception, nevertheless faced it like a gallant soldier, and endeavored to seize the village. Here, however, preparation had been before him, for the town was occupied by the men who had arrived in good season during the day, and his efforts in this direction were received by a fire delivered from the cover of the houses and the garden walls. At the same time Augnet's attack was supplemented by a strong advance of Saballs' men, which drove Cabrinetty into a wooded ravine at one side of the town, where the drama of the day was closed; for there his men, finding themselves helplessly exposed to

THE FIRE OF THE CARLISTS,

who seemed to swarm forward on all sides, were either killed or fled or surrendered, so that the actual annihilation of his column as a republican force was the result of the day, or rather the night, for the fighting continued nearly till morning.

I have witnessed this afternoon the entry of the victors into this place, and have myself counted 767 prisoners; about two hundred scattered fugitives are thought to have got away, and upwards of two hundred are therefore killed and wounded. All the prisoners are regular soldiers, the infantry being mostly of the corps of chasseurs. There are artillerymen and cavalry, and many officers of various grades.

CABRINETTY'S BODY

was found on the field after the battle. The shot that killed him was received under his jaw and passed from below upwards. It is scarcely possible that it could have been received during the action unless he were lying flat on his back. There is a report that his men killed him; but the nature of the wound gives probability to the supposition that he fell by his own hand, finding himself unable to face a disaster so overwhelming.

Wiping Out a Community.

PERPIGNAN, July 12, 1873.

Since forwarding the account of the battle at Alpens we have received authentic intelligence that the day after the battle, and when the Carlist forces had marched away, a column of republicans, numbering 800 men, came up, burned the town and killed every person they found in it.

Dios. Patria. Rey.—For God, Country and King—Footing it Across the Pyrenees—Don Alfonso and Dona Maria de las Nieves—Interview with the Prince—The Chieftains and Their Men—Their Strength, Discipline and Enthusiasm.

HEADQUARTERS ROYAL ARMY OF CATALONIA,
OLÓ, NEAR MANRESA, May 30, 1873.

Thanks to the well blessed St. Ferdinand, the some time King of Spain, whose festival occurs this day, I am enabled to sit at a table for a few hours and put pen to paper for the first time since I crossed the frontier. Crossed the frontier! How easy to write the words! And yet, when I think of it all, I hardly know whether or not I am in my sober senses.

It cannot be a year ago—no, it cannot be six months—since I crossed for the last time that shadowy line, or whatever else it is, that they call "the frontier." I remember having seen a square stone, about as big as a hand-basket, set in the solid earth, speckled with yellow mould and having a Greek cross and the figures 537 cut into its patient face. I was told that was "the frontier," and I believe it. I also remember, in regard to time, that all the flowers spoke of the month of May, and the bees kept repeating it and the rumor was confirmed by ever so many little birds, and so I believe it must have been the month of May or thereabouts.

At first we were nine, then eleven and finally thirteen persons, stanch Carlists every one, before we could persuade our guide to move from a point on the frontier called La Muga, probably unknown to geographers, and lead us to where our good genii were having wreaths of laurel made to order for us in Spain.

OUR GUIDE,

known throughout that dismal frontier region as "The Fox," could not be induced to move till it suited him—in which respect, by the way, he is not very different from nearly everybody else. According to him, it was impossible to venture into Spain without being captured and immediately shot. He knew positively and of his own personal knowledge that there were fully 14,000 men stuck along the frontier from Figueras to Puycerda, like a row of sharp new pins on a paper. The parties who commanded that army, and all the other armies in Spain, would give any amount of money and go without board and lodging for a week if they could catch him. It was perfectly clear, from his own showing, that he was the most dangerous enemy the uppermost party in Spain had to deal with. At early dawn it would suit him to order us to certain filthy old houses on either side of the line, under pretence that the French gensdarmes or Spanish volunteers were on our track. At night we had to sleep in the woods, upon dirty and very lively straw, with no shelter above us but the hand of Providence, which sometimes seems too small to keep away the rain. It was too much. I thought I could discover a little game. I therefore told him in confidence that I was an American prince of vast wealth; that my royal father allowed me to spend countless sums, if I so pleased, and, in short, that I would willingly give him, the guide, a few millions, if he would start at once into Spain; but it must be at once, and no pay till our party were all safe with some Carlist force.

From that moment he was a changed man. He got what he was fishing for—in promises—and immediate preparations were made for our departure.

THE MARCH.

Next morning, before daybreak, we were up and on the march—thirteen of us, with three Chassepots, three bayonets, one pistol, one sword cane, plenty of ammunition and a considerable share of heroic resolution. We were:—Five Navarrese, captured on the field of battle and escaped from prison in a most daring manner; two Catalans, two Valencians, father and son; a young Frenchman, a gallant Irishman, all the way from the county Wicklow; a poor, half-blind, but devoted Spanish priest; and, lastly, your special correspondent.

We had not been marching an hour before our guide decided that it would be dangerous to carry the Chassepots and ammunition. Protest was utterly useless, and, to our regret, the arms were abandoned.

The morning was dreary enough, and, at that early hour, as cold as February. Besides, we started without breakfast, had lost our arms, slept badly and felt unhappy. For six or seven mortal hours we crossed mountain after mountain, climbing to the uppermost top of each and always going down to the narrow jagged bed of the complaining stream that writhed along in the valley. Well, it seems scarcely credible; but at the end of six or seven hours of the most harassing fatigue mortal ever endured we found ourselves in France!

During the march we observed that our guide left us frequently to hold long and earnest conversations with cowled and blanketed personages, who endeavored to look innocent and shepherd-like, and returned from those interviews with stories confirmatory of the terrible attitude of the 14,000 bloodthirsty cipayos who were anxiously awaiting us "immediately behind that second mountain over yonder." At first all we could do was to beg him to take us to some house, on either side of the line, where we might recruit exhausted nature. To this he consented, and nature was recruited, the recruits being chiefly eggs.

DESERTION.

For my part I made up my mind, most unkindly, that our guide was simply an arrant coward, a grand rascal and by profession a smuggler. I opened my mind to the gentleman from Wicklow, the chaplain of our party and another. We agreed, unanimously, that we had been badly sold, and that if possible we should get rid of our guide at once. We were in a house on the Spanish side, distant a quarter of an hour from the frontier, and while there hatching our little plans our guide was making his own arrangements to get rid of us, as we presently discovered. It was clear he had come upon a little smuggling expedition of more importance to him than our own comfort. We passed ten or twelve miserable hours in that wretched cabin, and at two o'clock in the morning were called up to run off at once into France, the entire force of 14,000 cipayos being then upon a forced march to capture and immolate us upon the altars of the Spanish Republic. This wretched invention was our guide's plan to get rid of us, and he succeeded; for we had to go when and where he told us, not knowing what else to do. So we bundled out among the wild winds and shadows of the night as quickly as we could and climbed a mountain. On the way our guide divided us into two groups, one being destined, poor fellows, to return to the limbo of La Muga, the other to go to a certain country house a couple of hours' march on the French side. I had the good fortune to accompany the latter. Our guide then took leave of us, first presenting us a small youth of nine or ten springs, who was to conduct us to our place of refuge. At parting he affectionately gave his hand to the "American prince," possibly in the belief that that exalted person was a fool and would leave a rich and valuable souvenir in the clutch of those iron fingers. That time he did not calculate correctly. He promised to call for us in "three, four, five or six days" and carry us through all dangers and difficulties right straight to the headquarters of Don Alfonso. We smiled at his unflattering estimate of us, while inwardly and sincerely hoping never to see him again.

ONCE MORE ON THE ROAD.

A succession of violent rain storms detained our party of four nearly three days at the country house to which we had gone, and then, having procured a guide, we started in good earnest for the Carlist headquarters. We reached Camprodon—*campus rotundus* of the Romans—before sunset, and, making a détour of some miles to avoid the town, lest there might be republican troops there, continued our march through those terrible mountains till about ten o'clock that night, when we reached a house, where we were allowed to stay a few hours. About four o'clock next morning we were aroused and conducted, two at a time, to a wood on the top of a steep hill. There we found a couple of moth-eaten cloaks, a rock under a tree and scraps of a letter from Saballs to some one who had previously occupied the same hiding place. Those little bits of paper looked to me like the bones of some poor traveller who had perished on that lonely hill, devoured, of course, by wild *cipayos*. We were told to keep perfectly still; that a column of those terrible fellows was now on the road, within less than an hour's march of us, and that if the enemy only suspected our presence they would begin by burning the house of our host, and so forth. I think a portion of our party was somewhat scared, but the hope of breakfast cheered us all, and so we lay low and waited. In about an hour, true enough, a column of some four or five hundred of "the enemy passed us, going from the neighboring village of San Pau to Camprodon. When the foe had disappeared in the distance a youth of the country, inured to the situation, conveyed to us the intelligence that the stragglers were more to be feared than the column. In short we stayed there, lying upon the rock, in that frightful wood, till eight o'clock that night, when we were mercifully permitted to return to the house.

We now resolved to secure two guides—one to act as a scout, the other to remain with us—and push on with all our strength to a certain house near the town of San Quirce, the owners of which were known to our chaplain. We rose at three o'clock and in half an hour more were on the road. Passing San Pau, we were joined by one of Saballs' "guides," returning to join his battalion, and by him informed that we were in the very midst of hostile columns. For our security, therefore, we were obliged to take the most difficult, out-of-the-way paths through the woods upon the mountain sides.

THE MARCH TO SAN QUIRCE

was destined to be our hardest and most trying. To us, unused to those mountain paths and unaccustomed to wear the peculiar sandals deemed so necessary in Catalonia, the march was painful enough. Yet we kept up boldly and resolutely. Our scout constantly brought information of danger in this, that or the other direction. I shall never forget the town of Val Fozona, around which we marched during seven weary hours, following no paths through the mountains, avoiding them rather, lest any field glass in the hands of any officer of the troops in the town should discover us as we toiled along. Yet in the midst of our fatigue, dangers and alarms it was impossible not to admire the

GRANDEUR AND BEAUTY OF THE COUNTRY

through which we were passing. Throw in a couple of lakes, if you are fond of water, and it beats Switzerland. The farther South we went the more enchanting we found the scenery. Range after range of wooded, green-clad mountains rose before us, regaling us when we plunged into their umbrageous depths with the incense of their wild thyme and rosemary. In those glorious woods we felt safe, for no human eye could discover us moving beneath their grateful shelter. Early in the afternoon the town of Maulien and others in what is called the Plain of Vich could be descried in the distance, and, though we could now have descended to a more level country, we preferred sticking to the friendly mountains in order to escape observation. We dined under a rock by the side of a roaring torrent, and while so doing were informed by a kind old gentleman, who was possibly looking after a few goats, that the enemy's sentinels were upon the crest of the mountain where we were reposing. The way we travelled from our banquet hall beneath that rock to a more distant shelter was an example. The same worthy old personage likewise informed us that a certain house, the owners whereof were red-hot Carlists, and where we had proposed to apply for refreshments, was occupied by a company of the enemy's soldiers or the more-to-be-dreaded volunteers. We had been within a hundred yards of the house, in full view of those within, if they had chosen to look, when a sudden inspiration had led us to abandon the idea of going to the house, and we had passed on, ignorant of our danger. This was the greatest peril we had yet run. At about five in the afternoon we reached the town of Vidrá, where, a few months ago, Saballs cut to pieces a column of the enemy, and, finally, after an exhausting march of fifteen hours, we came upon the town of San Quirce, which we found occupied by the enemy, who were busily engaged in fortifying themselves by means of a couple of street barricades and a couple of ridiculous towers. Not being quite prepared to take the town by assault, we did not dare show ourselves, but went in search of a certain country house. Either through terror or ignorance of the country, or some other cause, our guides were now quite useless and helpless, and in a fit of desperation we dispersed to look for the house where we hoped to pass the night. I had the good fortune to find it; but judge of my horror at finding it walled up! A few half-starved cats and dogs roamed around the deserted building. At sight of me the cats set up a most dismal chant, wherein, of course, they sung of their sufferings, the cruelty of their masters and their longing for a bit of cheese. The dogs said nothing. Not one of them barked even once on seeing a stranger—a most remarkable instance of dogged stoicism and resignation. For my part I seated myself upon a stone, like Marius among the ruins of Carthage, not knowing what to do and seeking inspiration from surrounding objects. After some time I was joined by one of my wandering companions and one of the guides coming from opposite directions. The latter was immediately despatched in search of information and in a few minutes returned with the joyful intelligence that the owners of the house were coming to offer us hospitality. They came, father and son, and I thought a pair of icebergs could not have welcomed us with less warmth. They were not at all glad to see us, but, nevertheless, opened a back door in their deserted mansion—for a mansion it was, of vast proportions—and admitted us to empty, echoing, cheerless halls and corridors. In the course of an hour our party were once more together, and in the course of another hour we sat down to a supper of a little boiled rice and some eggs. It was eleven o'clock that night before we closed our eyes. From three in the morning to eleven at night there are just twenty hours; and now we had but four hours' rest in prospective, for at three in the morning, at latest, we were to leave the roof our presence might compromise.

FROM SAN QUIRCE TO ALPENS.

In the early twilight of a gray and misty morning we were again afoot, not knowing precisely where to go, but with a general idea that we should continue in a southerly direction, hoping that before we reached Suria we should fall in with some Carlist force. In the first place we dismissed our useless guides, and then Providence came to our aid. We heard—I do not remember where or from whom—that one of Saballs' confidants was in the neighborhood and might be found in the cabin of a certain poor old woman. Thither we went and there we found the person in question, who was going south, and agreed to accompany us as guide. The poor old woman was delighted to receive us, insisted on giving us breakfast, and went to no end of trouble to show her pleasure and make us comfortable. A march of about six hours brought us to the town of San Boy, where we hoped to dine; but a column of the enemy was expected from Prats de Llusanés, lessening considerably our prospects of dinner. In a little while news came, or rather rumor insisted, that the column was within half an hour's walk of us, and so, in obedience to our guide, we made for the woods in all haste. There we lay for hours, hungry and disgusted; for no column came, neither did any dinner. We finally mutinied and then our guide, who probably had his mental eye upon a ten-franc piece, led us to a certain "hermitage" on the top of a high mountain. Here we may be said to have at last

"STRUCK ILE."

We found at the hermitage, a modest chapel, plenty of provisions and a scouting party of eight or ten Carlists, the first we had seen. It was a great relief to find a party of armed friends, but it would appear that civil war develops caution, for we got no information from them that could serve us, and when they marched away at the end of a couple of hours we felt as lonesome and helpless as ever. Our guide, of course, knew all about them, but remained as dumb as an oyster. When night commenced to spread her blanket upon the earth, shutting out the light of day, and warning us that it was time to imitate her prudent example, we descended from the hermitage and made our way to a country house, where we were most hospitably received.

Next day, our sixth upon the road, was Sunday, but we had to march notwithstanding. Our guide proposed to take us, if my memory serves me right, to the town of Viladren, but on the way we fell in with a party of about fifty Carlists, under the command of a very fine, intelligent and polished old gentleman, mounted upon a beautiful little mountain horse, and pursuant to the advice of this chief we retraced our steps. The town of Alpens lay in an opposite direction to that we had been pursuing, and our guide determined to take us there, the distance being only five or six miles. We reached the town about nightfall, and learned that General Miret had left only an hour or two before our arrival. The Carlist *commandante de armas*, or district commander, advised us to leave the town at once and push on, the Lord knows where; but we determined to follow our own counsel and remain for the night. It was clear enough that we ran a risk of being disturbed by the enemy, who might be in pursuit of Miret; but with an unshaken confidence in the protection of Divine Providence we remained and proved that in the end we were right in so resolving.

GENERAL MIRET.

We ordered a gorgeous supper of boiled beans and other "fixins," and then retired to rest our weary limbs. At about one o'clock in the morning we were awakened by the clatter of horses' hoofs and a hammering at sundry doors. One thought flashed through the minds of all our of our party—"The enemy have got us!" A slight panic ensued, one of us in his flight jumping up and falling flat on the floor. Another ventured to peep through the window and announced that one of the "enemy" wore a white cap. In another minute some twenty or twenty-five horsemen galloped up to the door of our hotel, lights appeared in the street and in various windows, and then we could see plainly enough that the white caps worn by our captors were simply the white Carlist *bóina*. Presently a large body of infantry marched into the Plaza de Armas, where our hotel was situated, appearing to our bewildered and delighted eyes to amount to many thousands. But fatigue was stronger than curiosity, and we were soon once more sound asleep. It may have been an hour afterwards when we were again aroused by the voice of the Comandante, who told us get up at once and present ourselves to the General. In another quarter of an hour we were in the presence of that personage. We found a young man of about twenty-eight, smoking a cigarette and surrounded by an armed guard. Upon me this young general made an unpleasant impression. In the first place, I could see no necessity for being taken out of bed at two in the morning to be interrogated as if we were prisoners of a dangerous character, and I therefore felt very indignant. Each of us was asked a couple of questions, a few minutes' silence ensued, then the guard was dismissed and the General, inviting us into his private room, entered into conversation—without however, putting off anything—in a manner that I felt to be cold and ungentle. He was not in uniform, the only military insignia about him being a scarlet *boina* and a sabre. He is near-sighted and sharp-featured, qualities which increase to some extent the unpleasant impression produced by the *brusquerie* of his manner. His bravery is unquestioned. In action he has never failed to expose himself in the most gallant manner, and has thus won for himself very considerable distinction and reputation. He promised us we should see the Prince, Don Alfonso, in the course of two or three days, and then, shaking each by the hand, dismissed us.

COLONEL CAMPS,

a frank man of pleasant manners, a couple of years older than Miret, accompanied the latter. He wears a distinctly Carlist uniform, and looks what he is—a brave and dashing officer. Attached to the staff of Miret is another personage of note—the Infante

DON FRANCISCO DE BOURBON,

son of the unlucky Don Enrique, who lost his life in a duel with the Duke de Montpensier. This young gentleman is some seventeen or eighteen years old, has the rank of commandant and wears the Spanish army uniform. He has given proof on several occasions of considerable courage and gallantry in the field, and once had the good fortune when surrounded to cut his way through the enemy with the aid of his sabre, which he knows how to use.

THE CARLIST FORCE

under Miret and Camps was about six hundred men, well, though not uniformly nor very completely, armed. Some few had no bayonets, and a few others had only shot guns. There was a fair sprinkling of old men, who had served in the first Carlist war, nearly forty years ago; but a company of boys, sixty or seventy strong, from fourteen to sixteen years of age, interested me possibly more. These young braves are armed with cavalry carbines, and make just as good soldiers as any. I marched with them many days and found them very good boys, very obliging, very patient and most enthusiastic.

DISCIPLINE

among all the Carlist parties I have seen is excellent. They invariably pay for what they take. I saw a volunteer severely rebuked by his captain for having pulled a few handfuls of clover to give to one of the horses of the party. The forces of the Madrid government, on the contrary, seldom pay—the regular soldiers sometimes, the volunteers never. Wherever I have been I have invariably heard the latter denounced for their excesses and outrageous conduct.

DON ALFONSO.

From Alpens we marched with Miret in search of the Prince, nothing of note occurring beyond the fact that one night a violent rainstorm overtook us and pelted us for a good long hour. It was too dark to see the road, and we were obliged to light matches to enable us to find our way. We crossed a river some forty feet wide on a single plank, the flashing of the matches adding much to the picturesqueness of the scene. If the enemy had been abroad and crept upon us that night he could have done us an immense amount of damage. Before midnight we reached a house which could shelter about half our force, the rest being compelled to march a couple of miles further, to another house. I chose to remain with the first party, luckily finding a pile of beans under a shed, upon which I threw myself in my wet clothes and slept till daybreak. In the forenoon of the following day we reached the town of Gironella, near the Province of Lerida. We made but a short stay, passing on to the town of Casserras, where we halted for dinner. At about two o'clock word was sent to Miret that the Prince was within an hour's march of us, and, true enough, in an hour's time or so we had the pleasure of seeing Don Alfonso and his heroic young wife, the Princess Doña Maria de las Nieves. They were accompanied by General Tristany, at the head of some four or five hundred men—possibly six hundred—of whom forty or fifty were cavalry, splendidly mounted and armed. The good condition of the cavalry is explained by the fact that Tristany was returning from Sanauja, a town near Solsona, where he had captured a force of fifty-three cavalry—men, horses and arms. The men volunteered to serve Don Carlos, and, so far as I could discover, they made as good Carlists as any. Tristany carried a fine field glass, which the lieutenant colonel commanding the force at Sanauja presented to him and insisted on his accepting. The fraternizing went even further, for the Prince and Princess visited that officer in the house to which he was carried when he fell, rather badly wounded, and mutual expressions of esteem and so forth were exchanged. These details were given me by the aide who accompanied their Royal Highnesses upon that occasion.

AN INTERVIEW

with the Prince was obtained by me so soon after his arrival as it was convenient. Nothing could exceed the politeness of his manner and the easy affability with which he entered into conversation. Knowing that I represented the NEW YORK HERALD, he was anxious to know how that journal was disposed, remarking that the respectable press of the civilized world was bound to support the cause of order against disorder, and of religion against impiety. Having ventured to ask him if he felt satisfied with the situation in Catalonia, he replied, smilingly, "Not altogether. In some respects there is a great improvement, but there are still many difficulties to contend against. There are numerous columns of the enemy in the field and our army is rather small and scattered. The temper of the people of the province is peculiar and a source of difficulty. It needs much tact and patience to manage a people so proud and independent; but, with the Divine assistance, our difficulties will disappear. Another great cause of trouble and anxiety is the hostility of M. Thiers, who uses the entire machinery of a powerful nation to make an unjust and unprovoked war upon our cause. He cuts us off in a great measure from all communication with the rest of Europe, hinders our friends from sending us necessary supplies and encourages the press and telegraph to calumniate us."

I remarked that things appeared to go well in Navarre; so well that it was rumored Don Carlos had entered that province.

The Prince interrupted me eagerly, saying:—"Do you believe my brother has entered Navarre? I have heard it spoken of, but am not at all sure. The last communication I have had from my brother was received on the 19th of last month, and reliable news reaches us very seldom; we are so isolated."

I spoke of the current rumor in regard to the disbanding of a large number of the regular troops in the coming month of June, observing that the circumstance, if true, must prove both encouraging and consoling to His Royal Highness.

He replied, with a doubtful shake of the head:—"Well, I don't know; twenty-five thousand, or even eighteen thousand, is a very large number to dismiss under present circumstances. Do you believe the rumor? I hope it may prove true, or even partially so; but I am afraid it is an exaggeration. The Madrid authorities will strain every nerve to retain the present army; for now, that the draft has been abolished by them, they know they cannot raise another if the present should be dissolved."

After a few commonplace observations and expressions of regret on the part of the Prince that he could not furnish me a horse, he thanked me warmly for my sympathy with the cause, and the interview closed. I had other occasions of conversing with him, and always found him the same—amiable, intelligent, thoughtful and thoroughly unaffected.

During the interview above recorded

THE PRINCESS DONA MARIA

stood by, chatting with several persons, and, like the queen who was in the garden,

Eating bread and honey,

was doing ample justice to a good sample of sausage and a piece of black bread, both hands being occupied. She is quite young, not more than eighteen or nineteen, a very fair blonde, small in person and perfectly charming in manner. She wears a long, dark blue riding habit, a black embroidered jacket and a white bōma, with a long golden tassel, precisely similar to that worn by her husband. Upon the sleeves of her jacket, as well as upon those of the Prince, are three *fleurs-de-lys* in gold embroidery. The bōma becomes her amazingly; but, since she scorns a veil, the hot sun of Spain has done some damage to her delicate complexion. Though speaking four or five languages with admirable correctness, she prefers, through a sentiment of patriotism which does her honor, to converse in Castilian. She is idolized by the army, but the men would rather have her retire from the dangers and fatigues which she shares with true heroism. Her place is not in the field, and she must be unaware of the opinion that prevails in the Carlist ranks and elsewhere that her presence is often a serious embarrassment and a hindrance to military operations; otherwise her very devotion to the cause would counsel her to retire. Before and after the failure at Puycerda the men saw her, with pain, obliged to march through the mountains on foot, with snow to her waist and suffering untold privations. They would not like to see her do it again. She thought less of it than any, and cheered every one by voice and example. Then she is such a little rebel. Often on the march, when the word "silence" had passed down through the ranks, I have heard her merry laugh ring out as if defying the enemy, who probably hovered near.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A GERMAN WOMAN.

Captain Whitcomb, of the Nineteenth precinct, yesterday afternoon reported to Coroner Herrman that Mrs. Sarah Sanga, a German widow, sixty-eight years of age, died suddenly at 207 East Seventy-sixth street, without medical attendance. Deceased left bank books showing deposits to a considerable amount in several savings institutions of this city. Captain Whitcomb placed an officer in charge of the premises till the Coroner arrives.

KILLED BY A FALL.

Coroner Herrman was yesterday called to 1,538 Second avenue to hold an inquest in the case of James McNiff, fifty-three years of age, and born in Ireland, who died from fracture of the leg and other injuries caused by falling from a ladder at 70 Cherry street on the 28th ultimo.

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII.....No. 214

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Oliver Twist, the Workhouse Foundling—The Idiot's Revenge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—The Skeleton Hand.—Afternoon and evening.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment. Matinee at 2½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—Mimi.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Nights' Concerts.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE, 58th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Die Schoene Helena.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, No. 688 Broadway.—Science and Art.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Saturday, August 2, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

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THE HORRORS OF THE ANARCHY IN SPAIN! THE DEATH OF CABRINETTY AND DESTRUCTION OF HIS CORPS! EXECRABLE ACTS OF BOTH COMBATANTS! THE STATUS OF THE SOLDIERY! DON ALFONSO'S PERSONAL VIEWS EXPRESSED TO A HERALD CAMPAIGNER! A SPARTAN SPANISH PRINCESS—Second and Third Pages.

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KINGSBRIDGE ROAD SURVEYS! CUTTING DOWN THE BILL! ITALIAN "MUSIC" SLAVES—THE COULSON MYSTERY UNSOLVED—Eighth Page.

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A HUNGRY GERMAN STABS HIS WIFE WITH A SWORD IN NEWARK—FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE METROPOLIS—THE CITY OFFICES—Sixth Page.

STARVING CHILDREN—VERDICTS AGAINST THE PRESUMED MURDERERS IN THE SCHULE AND LUNNEY CASES—CLEARING UP THE McBRIDE MYSTERY—CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS—Sixth Page.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Marriage Dowry Bill has excited a considerable amount of animated debate in the British Parliament. Premier Gladstone was worried by the radicals yesterday with questions concerning the cash, the duration of the donation and the church ceremonial which will be observed at the wedding. The Minister became slightly restive under the operation of the privilege rule. He characterized the "persistent opposition as indecent," and positively refused to reply to a question relative to the ecclesiastical form of the marriage—whether it will be according to the Greek rite or that of the Church of England. This query may, notwithstanding, be repeated in very influential circles in Great Britain.

The Cholera in the West and Southwest, since its departure from Memphis and Nashville, appears to be most virulent and fatal in small country villages. Doubtless in the drinking water and in the neglect of sanitary precautions in these places the pestilence finds the food it delights in. Small villages, no less than large cities, are subject to the penalty of cholera, in a cholera season, if they fail to do their duty in precautionary measures.

And Now the New York Liberals are in motion, and they contemplate a resurrection in November. How many men can they muster? That was a mystery which, last November, "no fellow could find out." But they were like the Dutchman with his pig—it didn't weigh as much as he expected, and he always knew it wouldn't.

Iron-Clad Vessels of War are a new element in Spanish insurrections, and the worst of it is they pay no attention to the fulminations of the Cortes, but go on with their bombardments from point to point, without any other apparent purpose than to test the destructive power of their bombshells.

The New York Merchants—The Farmers and the Railroads—An Important Question To Be Solved.

We published yesterday some very interesting facts in connection with a movement among our city merchants upon the all-important question of the ways and means whereby a cheaper system of railway transportation between the West and this port may be secured than that which we now possess in any railway monopoly or combination. We are pleased with this movement among our merchants, for north and south of us active measures are in progress to divert from New York the great traffic of the West, of which this port should be the cheapest outlet. We are gratified also to know that our merchants have, in their consideration of the subject, reached the ultimate question involved—viz., that the time is at hand when, if no other remedy be offered, "the government must run the railroads or be run by them"—and that the necessities of the West and the East call for a national freight railway between the two sections under the cheapest possible rates for the maintenance of the road. In this movement our merchants, in co-operation with the Western granges, may, even in the interval to the next Presidential election, bring their batteries into effective action.

No one can have observed attentively the rapid growth of the numerous and widespread farmers' granges and kindred associations in the West without concluding that it is an important movement, and one calculated to have considerable influence in our politics and on economical questions. It is but a year or so since these organizations sprang into existence, and they have assumed the proportions of a giant in their infancy. They extend throughout the Northwestern States and are spreading beyond. Already they count in the aggregate hundreds of thousands of members. Although they do not appear to have yet any well defined plan of action or effective combination they have a common grievance and object in view—namely, the want of an approachable market for their products and the intention of finding one if possible. The railroads being the greatest and best means of transportation, these, of course, have first attracted the attention of the granges. All of them are placing their batteries in order for an assault upon the railroad monopoly, as they call it, and its high rates of charges. Some, however, do not make this the principal object of attack, and nearly all, or all, have other objects in view.

By way of showing both their rapid increase and their purpose we may state that the Order of the Patrons of Industry or granges numbered nineteen lodges in Missouri on the 1st of February, and that they are now estimated at four hundred. In other States there has been probably something like a corresponding increase. In Missouri the question of cheaper river transportation engages their attention as much as that of the railroads, as well as the improvement of navigation from the Missouri River to the Belize. Then, in this State, at least, they are intended to be a kind of co-operative societies to enable farmers to escape the burdensome charges of middlemen, something after the manner of the workingmen's co-operative associations and stores in England. For example, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Missouri granges, lately held, it was decided to purchase farming supplies and materials at wholesale, and there was a good deal of talk about establishing manufactories of agricultural implements, of beet sugar and other things. The tariff is a subject, too, not neglected by the Patrons of Industry, and, as might have been expected, they advocate the principle of free trade. They denounce unsparingly railroad and other rings and monopolies. What is best of all the leading men of the Order in Missouri urge the importance of education. The objects of the Order in some of the other States are somewhat different, according to local circumstances, or greater prominence is given to a particular object in one State than in another; but, as was said, there is a purpose in common to resist monopoly, and particularly the railroad monopoly; to secure cheaper transportation and a readier market, and to promote generally the interests of the farmers and industrial classes.

A defect, probably, in these organizations is in their having something of a Masonic secrecy and useless forms. While it may be well to show care in preserving the respectable character of the Order, and to exclude worthless individuals, especially the professional and trading politicians, anything like mysticism, exclusiveness or vain forms will lessen their usefulness. That would be inconsistent with a great movement to effect social, economical or political reforms. Nor will the granges accomplish much unless they combine for action and confine themselves to a few specific objects upon which all can agree. Unity and cohesiveness are necessary. Their platform should be simple, not covering too much ground, and referring directly to their industrial interests. With such an organization and programme they might prove a blessing to the country, hold corrupt politicians in check, and say who should control the government. The leaders of political parties begin to see the importance of the movement and are coquetting with it; the democrats on the free trade principle and the republicans with propositions of internal improvements. Thus there are breakers in the way at the very start. Hostility to monopoly and cheap transportation are the questions. Education and co-operation may become important ones hereafter.

The issue between the Western farmers and the railroads arises from the want of cheaper facilities to market for farm produce, or, in other words, a lower rate of charges for transportation. It is an antagonism of rival interests, though we think the difficulty might be so overcome by mutual concession or by legislation as to make these interests identical or reciprocal. Lower rates for transportation would necessarily increase the amount transported, and, therefore, the railroads could afford to charge less on account of their increased business. But the trouble is railroad corporations have no souls, and believe they are all-powerful. They have controlled legislation in the several States and have done much as they pleased with Congress. They have watered their stocks and issued bonds largely in excess of the capital invested in the railroads or of the cost of constructing, equipping and working them. The fictitious wealth thus created has been divided among the managers, and they now expect the public to pay, in the way of freight charges and passage money, interest on this bogus capital. Inflating their capital in this manner, without any good foundation for it, they may have acted within the letter of the law or beyond the reach of existing law; but injustice has been done, nevertheless, to the public. In fact, with this pretence of chartered privileges and protection of the law, together with their influence over courts and judges, the railroad corporations have been guaranteed generally in their stock-inflating schemes, pretended capital and overcharges. They forget that railroad charters have been granted ostensibly for the public weal, and that when they set up overstrained chartered rights and the interest of fictitious capital against that they violate the principle upon which their charters were conceded, though they may act within the strict letter of the law. We have no data at present to show how much in the aggregate the stock, bonds and capital of the sixty-seven thousand miles of railroad in this country have been augmented over the actual cost or *bona fide* capital invested; but the excess, probably, amounts to thirty or forty per cent. The total cost of the railroads in operation is set down at $3,159,423,057, or $55,116 a mile. The actual cost was not, probably, over $2,000,000,000 particularly when we take into account the vast amount of lands granted and other aid afforded by the government. The difference of interest on these two sums, if deducted in earnings of the railroads, would reduce the rates for freight and passengers twenty-five per cent at least. We refer, of course, to the railroads in the aggregate, and not to particular ones. It should be borne in mind, too, that railroad property increases in value and in its earnings with the growth of population and the progress of the country, and, as a consequence, that there ought to be a corresponding reduction of rates.

But where is a remedy to be found for the evils of which the farmers complain, and from which every branch of industry, particularly in the West, suffers? The movement of the granges is the first step. The Legislatures and Courts of some of the Western States have been compelled already to take action for the protection of the public against the railroad power and monopoly. As an evidence of the influence of this movement we notice that a new schedule of railroad rates has been made in Illinois, reducing the rate of freights about five per cent. It will be better, perhaps, if the different States will regulate the railroads within themselves—that is, if sufficient pressure can be brought to bear upon the Legislatures, the Executives and the Courts to overrule the mighty money power of railroad corporations. It is better to avoid going to the federal government for a remedy, if possible, for there has been of late, and is, too great a tendency to concentrate power in it at the cost of State rights and personal liberty. Still, in view of the almost irresistible influence of railroad capital and managers over State authorities and legislators, we fear there is no sufficient remedy to be found outside of the federal government. Congress has the power, undoubtedly, to regulate the business of the railroads. The constitution says it shall regulate commerce among the several States, and no one can deny that the railroads are the great arteries of commerce among the States, as much as are the rivers and seaboard, and more than were the high roads in former times. Should the State Legislatures fail to do their duty to the people in this matter it will devolve upon Congress to ignore and forbid fictitious railroad capital, to prevent the public being charged to pay interest on that and to bring rates of freight and passage down to a reasonable interest on *bona fide* investments. If we mistake not the movement of the farmers' granges, backed up by our New York merchants, will have that result. But it should be independent of existing political parties, and nothing should be done unjustly to capitalists or invested rights, or that might tend to check railroad enterprise; for, with all the evils of monopoly, creation of bogus capital, corruption and dangerous power complained of, the railroads are a great boon to the country—yes, to the farmers as well as to every other class of citizens. There is a correlation of interests, if the farmers and railroad corporations can be made to understand that. To make these harmonize and to do justice to all would be the solution of the difficulty.

Troubles Among the Politicians.

The democrats in Indiana seem to have got into hot water among themselves, and the trouble promises to end in the establishment of another democratic organ in the place of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, which does not appear to give satisfaction to Governor Hendricks and his friends. At the same time grumbling has broken out among the republican ranks in Maine, and the malecontents are meeting in county conventions and openly expressing their dissatisfaction with the way things are going. Our readers are familiar with the hubbub that prevails among the democrats in Ohio, and with the determination expressed by their new party men and the liberal republicans to keep up the fire against the radical republicans. As a sort of windup of these little family jars among the politicians, East and West, an inky war broke out in Georgia between two distinguished politicians in that section—Governor Smith and ex-Governor Herschel V. Johnson. The latter affair has, however, been amicably settled, and order again reigns in Atlanta. One would think that, with the dog star raging, these politicians would endeavor, in some manner, to keep themselves cool. But, as they choose to make trouble and keep up heated controversies among themselves, all we can do is to admonish them of the danger of overexertion, mentally and physically, with the thermometer at nearly one hundred degrees Fahrenheit in the shade.

The Signal Bureau reported yesterday "for the New England and the northern part of the Middle States increasing southeast and southwest winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and numerous local storms;" and yesterday we had the report from London that "rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, prevails in the neighborhood to-day." We have noticed such coincidences before, and certain remarkable agreements in the heat in London and New York; but they have never yet, we believe, got up into the nineties in London, and so far New York again yesterday, as usual, carried off the premium.

The Anarchy in Spain.

The latest news from Spain is a little more hopeful for the Republic, the tidings of the government victory at Malaga being a cheerful indication for the friends of order. But one triumph cannot dispel the cloud which overhangs the country; one successful battle cannot uproot anarchy so deep-seated. The real condition of unhappy Spain is photographed in the letters of the special correspondents of the Herald which we print this morning. The cruelties described in one of these letters are heartrending. The alcaldes, or mayors, of the smaller cities in the insurgent districts seem to suffer every class of outrages which an infuriate mob can inflict. One of these, the Alcalde of Alcoy, was dragged naked through the streets, and two members of the Town Council were drowned in baths of petroleum and their bodies afterward burned. These stories are almost beyond belief, but there are so many of them told from day to day at Madrid, and Spanish cruelty is a thing so fearful in itself, that it would be more wonderful still if they were not true. Another of our letters this morning gives a very different account of the courtesies which pass between the Carlists and the government troops. We are even told that the Carlists, on vacating Leiza, ordered a hot breakfast for the pursuing forces, and that wine enough was supplied for 20,000 men. Is this the way Castañon and Nouvilas fight each other? The same letter describes the blundering warfare of the republican Commander-in-Chief. Then we have a graphic account of the death of General Cabrinetty, shot by his own troops before they voluntarily surrendered to the Carlists. We have also an interview with Don Alfonso, and, altogether, the series of letters is most interesting, giving an exceedingly graphic as well as a very painful picture of the anarchy which exists in Spain.

A Double Execution at Baltimore.

We have printed nothing more painful in a long time than the account of the religious exercises and the reports of the speeches of the two murderers, Hollohan and Nicholson, executed at Baltimore yesterday. Right as their devotions were, sincere as the repentance of these men may have been, devout as was the Christian spirit which breathed through every word they uttered, that scene, witnessed as it was by fifteen thousand spectators, was not in itself edifying. But it has a lesson which the teachers of religion would do well to heed. Had these men been taught in their youth the simplest truths of Christianity, had they not been in ignorance all their lives of the plainest edicts of morality, they would not have been brought to such an inopportune confession of their faith. A murder like that of Mrs. Lampley is not committed except by men who have been permitted to grow up as heathen among churches and preachers and zealous workers in the Young Men's Christian Association. Apart from this lesson, taught in a way too terrible, the effect of the scene can not be said to be good. It may even plant disbelief in hearts which never knew disbelief before. The slayers of a defenceless old woman, wolves in the prisoners' dock, lambs on the scaffold, were not fit to speak in the presence of the multitude the mystic name of which both the murderers testified. Is it not best that the condemned murderer should go to his death without making public proclamation of his hopes in the hereafter? This is a privilege not accorded to men who have lived blameless lives, and in cases like those of Hollohan and Nicholson, more men will scoff at their conversion than commend the proclamation of their faith. If murderers in Maryland must be allowed to make speeches at their executions, the innocent should at least be excluded from witnessing what to many persons will look like impiety.

The Accident on the Hudson River Railroad Yesterday, although not of the magnitude at first reported, is a warning which should not be neglected. The tide of travel to the Summer resorts calls for unusual vigilance on the part of railroad officials, and neglect in the slightest detail, particularly at this time, must be considered highly criminal. Either the switch on the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown, on which the freight train which caused all the damage was moving off the main track, was not in good condition, or there was some defect in the trucks of the car which "jumped" the rails. Although the sad death of a brakeman and the severe injuries sustained by some of the passengers gave a tragical aspect to this disaster, it may be considered providential that a repetition of the New Hamburg slaughter did not occur. There cannot be too much, perhaps there is not sufficient, precaution against disaster on a road which is so constantly traversed by trains. An occurrence like that of yesterday calls for a searching investigation. A mistake of a minute in time, a flaw in an axle or wheel, a heated journal or a defective switch may cause a wholesale tragedy any day. Therefore the Tarrytown calamity should put all railroad directors and employés on their guard, particularly now, when a large proportion of the public are in search of cool retreats.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Joseph Arch, the English labor agitator, is coming to this country.

General J. G. Foster, of the United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Señor Pesquera has been re-elected Governor of the State of Sonora, Mexico.

State Senator Townsend D. Cock, of Queens county, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, is registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Chief Justice W. B. Richards, of Canada, yesterday arrived at the Westmoreland Hotel.

The Marquis of Bute has been lecturing in London on "The Shrines of the Holy Land."

Lieutenant E. H. Leutze, of the United States Navy, is registered at the Hoffman House.

Ex-Vice President John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, yesterday arrived at Barnum's Hotel.

New Orleans, despairing of getting rid of Collector Casey, asks to be declared a free port.

Postmaster General Creswell and family left Long Branch for Washington yesterday afternoon.

George E. Marsh, paymaster of the Ohio Falls Iron Works at New Albany, has ku-kluxed $20,000 of its funds.

An idiot named Becker proposes to jump from the Suspension Bridge at Cincinnati into the Ohio on Monday.

Mr. T. T. Cooper, the explorer of Burmah and Western China, has been appointed British political agent at Bhamo.

An old man named Rhinehart, worth $25,000, died at Sandusky, and willed that only $7 25 should be paid for his funeral.

H. Bendell, late Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Arizona, has been tendered the appointment as Consul at Elsinore, Denmark.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* thinks George E. Pugh has outlived his usefulness; in other words, that he is no longer a Pugh-ilistic politician.

Rev. Fanny W. Roberts, of Kittery, Me., has been licensed by the Governor to marry parties. Most ladies can marry without a Governor's permission.

M. Rouher has been visiting the Empress Eugénie at Arenenberg, where also is Prince Napoleon, who spends his time in pistol practice and rowing.

Commodore Rodgers, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Commodore Ammen, Chief of Navigation, are visiting at the Portsmouth (Me.) Navy Yard.

Some time ago Benjamin E. Bates, of Boston, offered to give $100,000 to Bates College, at Lewiston, Me., providing an equal amount could be raised. That amount has been secured and Mr. Bates' offer will be made available.

A Liverpool (England) lawyer is in a mental snarl, produced by the facts of a divorce case which he is conducting. His client, a Swede, married an English woman in Germany and went to live in England. The woman has now run off with a Russian, and the elopers are now residing in Italy. The mixture of nations is crazing that solicitor.

The Boston *Evening Traveller* publishes the following:—"A Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Wilson is about to undergo a formidable operation and it is thought he may survive." On the contrary, Mr. Wilson is much better than he has been at any time since his illness and is steadily improving. No operation whatever is or has been contemplated.

Garcia, the Spaniard, who was convicted two years ago, with M. Calyodo, director of the Italian opera, for cheating at play, but who escaped punishment by flight, lately returned to Paris and appealed from the judgment against him. The Court decided that Garcia had allowed too long a time to pass before entering his protest, and was only urged to submit it by the destruction of documents during the Commune and the death of witnesses.

Can Professor Tyndall longer doubt the efficacy of prayer? The Shah was to have visited Clividen, England, but a Mr. Walker and eight other saintly men, believing that the visit might lead to a desecration of the Sabbath, prayed for Divine aid to prevent it. Four days of supplication were rewarded by the absence of the Shah from Clividen. The congregation of the Wesleyan chapel, in Maidenhead, England, took the holy Mr. Walker's story to their hearts.

A MAINE CHANCE.

Grant Invited to a Little Game by Morrill, Who Likes the Ermine—Pleasant Prospects for the Republic.

Accounts from Maine state that President Grant is expected in Augusta next week, but it is not posible to state the day. The fact of his coming has been kept very still, and people outside of the favored circles had no knowledge of it till it leaked out in the papers, and then it was at once announced that he was coming on a private visit with his family, and that no public demonstration would be made. That this visit means more than is thus made to appear on the surface may be relied upon. Mr. Blaine's real purpose in bringing about this visit is to induce the President to appoint Hon. Lot M. Morrill Chief Justice of the United States in order that he (Mr. Blaine) may be elected himself to the Senate in place of Mr. Morrill as an advanced position from which to operate for the Presidency in 1876, and every possible influence will be brought to bear on the President to accomplish this purpose. Mr. Morrill will be opposed at the close of his term on account of his voting for the salary grab, and it is said he is not averse to becoming the successor of the lamented Chase. He is undoubtedly as well qualified to perform the duties of that exalted position as either of the Senatorial candidates named.

A ROWING FIZZLE.

The Sculling Match for the Championship Off—Nice Pettifogging of the Principals.

Pittsburg, Pa., August 1, 1873.

In the early days of the week there were rumors that the sculling match for the championship and $2,000, between William Scharff and Henry Coulter, was off, owing to the men disagreeing in the arrangement of the preliminary details. This rumor, upon investigation, proved too true, and yet there were hopes that one or other would yield the point before to-morrow, the day fixed for the race. Meetings of partisans of the scullers have been held every day this week, the last one to-night, when it became manifest that the matter in disagreement could not be amicably arranged, and, consequently, for the present, the race was declared off. According to the articles of agreement Scharff was allowed the privilege of selecting the course, and he designated the Monongahela River, starting opposite Nineteenth street, rowing thence up the river to a point two and a half miles. Coulter readily agreed to the course, but insisted they should start from the upper end of it and row down to Nineteenth street, and thence to the place of starting. Scharff's men offered to toss up as to the starting point, though still claiming that under the articles of agreement they had clearly a right to name it. To this Coulter's party dissented. Scharff's backers next offered to leave to the referee, who was yet to be appointed, the privilege of construing the articles of agreement, and saying from what point the start should be made. To this Coulter's party also objected. On this trivial matter the parties disagreed, and, as the difficulty could not be settled, the race was finally declared off. Coulter's obstinacy comes in for severe comment, and, it is claimed, that he wished to crawl out of the race, and this was the only loophole of escape. He is a giant in strength and weight compared with young Scharff, who is a stripling of twenty-three, but who, it is said, can outrow him. Betting all along has been in favor of Scharff. In conversation with your correspondent to-night Coulter said for his part he was willing to start anywhere, but backers of his would not allow it. Another meeting will be held to-morrow night with a view of getting the men to agree to row over the course on which Hamill, Ward, Walter Brown and Coulter rowed. Scharff claims the championship and says he is prepared to defend his claims against all comers. The stakes are still up.

THE CHOLERA.

Citizens of Murfreesborough Panic-Stricken—Fourteen Deaths a Day.

Charlottesville, Va., August 1, 1873.

The latest private advices from Murfreesborough, Tenn., state that there have been fourteen deaths from cholera during the preceding twenty-four hours, a very large mortality for the size of the town. The citizens were panic stricken, and all who could were fleeing to the mountains.

In Ohio.

Columbus, August 1, 1873.

There has been no cholera in this city for nearly a week until this morning, when a convict died at the Penitentiary.

Mortality in Missouri.

St. Louis, August 1, 1873.

The *Evening Despatch* learns from a gentleman just arrived from Poplar Bluff, Butler county, Mo., that cholera has raged there violently. Thirty deaths had occurred out of a total population of less than eight hundred. The mortality was largely confined to railroad hands, but several citizens had died. The disease has now nearly abated.

Eight Deaths in Carmi, Ill., in One Day.

Evansville, Ind., August 1, 1873.

The *Journal's* advices from Carmi, Ill., say that cholera has broken out there with fearful force, and that eight deaths had occurred in twenty-four hours up to one o'clock P. M. yesterday, making fourteen deaths since cholera made its appearance there about a week ago.

DROWNED AT NEWPORT.

Newport, August 1, 1873.

Mr. Herman K. Hopps, of Wisconsin, late a student of the Baptist Seminary, Newton, Mass., was drowned this morning while bathing off the beach. Mr. Hopps was a graduate from the University of Chicago and twenty-seven years of age. His body was recovered at six o'clock this evening.

PRINCE OF WALES' BLUE NOSE CUP.

Halifax, August 1, 1873.

The annual yacht race for the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup, which took place to-day, was won by the Whisper.

LONG BRANCH.

Glimpses of Seaside Society.

The Great Tom McCahill, His Big Blue Fish and His Sulky Warming Toward the Cæsar—Scratching Against the Posts of the Seaside White House.

Long Branch, August 1, 1873.

The report of the illness of Mr. Dent, President Grant's father-in-law, was much exaggerated in some of the New York papers. The old gentleman, who is eighty seven years of age, was indisposed, but not so much as to occasion any alarm on the part of the family; and, so far from the President's return to Long Branch having been hastened by the intelligence of Mr. Dent's condition, he did not hear of it until he was on board the Long Branch boat. Mr. Dent has of course attained an age when a slight attack of illness may at any moment prove a serious matter, but his general health is good, and except as to his memory his faculties are but slightly impaired.

THE WEATHER, THE BATHING AND THE FISHING.

We have had another cloudy, showery day, and the recent storms have left the ocean somewhat rough for bathing. The water yesterday and to-day has been of a delightful temperature, but the waves are heavy and apt to mix the bathers up in a very miscellaneous manner. A long string of water nymphs and sea gods, young and old, fat and lean, are occasionally bowled down by a breaker as effectually as the pins in an alley are tumbled over by a good player on a ten-strike. The scratching in the sand and the clutching for the rope when a boisterous breaker sweeps back to the sea after spending its fury on the beach, is a sight to be remembered by the lookers-on. After all, there is glorious fun in surf bathing. Formality disappears under its influence. The lady who sweeps past you in the dining room or parlors, with her long train, without deigning to cast a glance upon you, and, with a sort of touch-me-not air, is ready to grasp your arm in the breakers with amazing familiarity. Then the screams of delight and the ringing laughter that sound above the roar and the dash of the waves are unmistakable indications of the genuine enjoyment of surf bathing. Still water bathing in comparison is as milk and water to champagne. If the storms have been bad for the bathers they seem to have brought especial good fortune to the fishers, for the hauls have been something astonishing this week. Mr. Thomas McCahill, one of the landmarks of Long Branch on the road, in the ball room, on the beach and everywhere else, caught a blue fish this morning weighing nearly fifteen pounds, and landed it safely in his sulky. I believe he caught it of Pierce, the famous fisherman of the Ocean House, who has reckoned up his morning's work by the hundreds of pounds for the past three or four days.

RECENT ARRIVALS AT THE BRANCH.

Among the recent arrivals at the Branch are United States Senator Frelinghuysen and General Wistar. Commissioner Van Nort is here with his family, cooling himself every evening after his heated tilts with Mayor Havemeyer and Comptroller Green in the city during the day. It is probably the invigorating influence of the sea air that has recently enabled him to administer such severe and damaging doses of literature to the Mayor and Comptroller. Havemeyer and Green should come down to the Jersey coast and wash the cobwebs of spite and petty jealousy from their brains in the healthful waves of the Atlantic, and then they might find some duties of their offices to transact more important and more beneficial to the city than the prosecution of a worthy factional war against one of the leading departments of the city government.

SHALL THE PRESIDENT HAVE A SEASIDE WHITE HOUSE?

The proposition that the nation shall furnish the President of the United States with a Summer residence at Long Branch is warmly pressed by all the local newspapers hereabouts, and the journals that have opposed the proposition have been handed over the coals. Well, why not? It is generally considered an important matter to keep the President alive during the term for which he is elected, and the experience of the past has not made the American people very anxious to undergo a repetition of the experiment of Tylerism, Pilmoreism and Johnsonism. When we remember the Crédit Mobilier developments we may well hope to be spared the necessity of supplying the place of General Grant with any Congressional material. A Summer in Washington is enough to undermine a tolerably strong constitution, and I do not see why we should not supply our Presidents with a regular seaside residence, where the business of the government can be comfortably attended to during the heated term. Certainly no more desirable locality than Long Branch, for health and convenience, could be selected in any part of the country, unless it might be the borders of the Central Park, in New York. But then it will probably be as well to wait a while, at all events until we ascertain what is to be the fate of Cæsarism. If we are to have General Grant as our permanent ruler he already has two fine and valuable residences at Long Branch, one of which he occupies himself, while the other is occupied by one of the brothers Seligman. Either could be easily turned into an imperial palace, or the two could be united in one splendid establishment. Besides, a Cæsar could build a Long Branch palace for himself, without asking the nation's consent, or could even seize upon John Hoey's magnificent house and park, and appropriate them to himself, taking off Mr. Hoey's head if he should object. So, on the whole, we had better wait and see if we are to have a Cæsar before we purchase a Presidential residence at Long Branch.

A thunder storm of extraordinary force broke over this place to-day. A waiter in the Allen House was killed, and three horses were struck dead in the field.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

Progress of the Military and Pioneers in the Wilderness—General Stanley Pushing On—Off for the Mussel Shell.

Yellowstone River, July 28, 1873.

The Yellowstone Expedition, which arrived at this point, twelve miles southwest of Glendive's Creek, on the 15th inst., completed the crossing of the command on the 24th, and after sending the Key West up the river to O'Fallon's Creek to allow the engineers to finish the line for crossing the proposed road, is ready to move on west.

General Stanley takes fifty days' supplies, and expects to return by the 15th of October. The stockade at the crossing is guarded by a squadron of the Seventh cavalry and a company of the Seventeenth infantry. The command starts for Pompey's Pillar and the Mussel Shell this morning at five o'clock.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

In accordance with the act of Congress of March 3, 1873, authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase lands for the United States in the State of Texas for sites of forts and military posts, the Secretary has appointed a board, to consist of Lieutenant Colonel S. B. Holabird, Deputy Quartermaster General, Major A. P. Morrow, of the Ninth cavalry, and Captain W. S. Gentry, of the Nine-teenth infantry, to assemble at San Antonio, Texas, on the 15th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The Board will be governed by the requirements of the act of March 3 and such instructions as it may receive from or through the Lieutenant General Commanding the Military Division of the Missouri. Particular attention will be given to the data bearing upon the title of the lands. The proceedings of the Board, with the approval or disapproval of the commanders of the Department of Texas and of the Military Division of Missouri, will be promptly forwarded by the latter to the Adjutant General of the Army for the action of the Secretary of War.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Surgeon G. S. Beardsley has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va. Lieutenant C. C. Todd has been detached from special ordnance duty and ordered to the Wyoming. Master Charles A. Bradbury has been detached from the Worcester and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer Bache. Ensign Nathan Sargeant has been detached from the Coast Survey steamer Bache and ordered to the Alaska. Surgeon B. B. Kidder has been detached from the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and placed on waiting orders.

THE BOSTON FIRE.

List of the Losers and the Insurance Offices Concerned.

Boston, August 1, 1873.

Among the owners of merchandise burned in the East Boston bonded warehouse last night were the following Boston firms:—Sewell, Day & Co., R. S. Pray & Co., Wood & Co., A. C. Lombard & Sons, Benjamin Goddard, H. Gardner, J. Curtis & Co., William Perkins & Co., W. F. Weld & Co., Baker-Morrill & Co., and many others. Silsbee & Pickman, of Salem, large importers of hemp, suffer an estimated loss of $150,000, which is partially insured. Among the companies holding risks upon the property destroyed are the following:—Boylston, of Boston, $36,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, $30,000; Clinton, of New York, $7,500; Ellison, Hollis & Co., agents for several New York companies, hold risks to the amount of $40,000.

Fifty thousand dollars of the insurance is distributed among the Royal of Liverpool, Insurance Company of North America, Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company and the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

SPAIN.

Battle Near Malaga and the Insurgents Severely Beaten.

EIGHTY-SEVEN SECESSIONISTS KILLED.

The Contending Navies in Rapid and Threatening Movement.

Republican Bombardment of a Rebel Position.

Revenue Vessels Seized by the Radical "Reds."

The German Squadron in the Harbor of Malaga.

Don Carlos in Victory and Again in Defeat.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, August 1, 1873.

A despatch has been received at the Ministry of War announcing that a sharp fight has taken place near Malaga between the republicans and insurgents, in which the latter were defeated and driven from the field,

Eighty-seven insurrectionists were killed.

SEVILLE BEING MADE SECURE.

The government troops in Seville have captured twenty cannon.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

The insurgent fleet has sailed from Almeria. There is great rejoicing over its departure.

It is believed that the fleet will next visit Alicante, and the garrison and citizens are preparing for defence.

The junta at Glas de Valencia has seized three vessels belonging to the revenue service.

REPUBLICANS IN BECK.

The Republican fleet has opened a bombardment upon the positions occupied by the insurgents in San Fernando.

CONTENT IN CADIZ.

The arsenal in Cadiz still holds out for the government.

A GERMAN SQUADRON IN THE HARBOR OF MALAGA.

The insurrectionary fleet which left the harbor of Almeria was last seen heading for Malaga. Two other frigates in the hands of the rebels are at Malaga, trying to raise contributions from the citizens.

Four German men-of-war are in the harbor watching them.

INDEPENDENT BUT IMPECUNIOUS.

The town of Alhama, thirteen miles from Murcia, has proclaimed its independence.

A junta has been organized, the first act of which was to levy a contribution of $25,000 on the inhabitants.

INTERNATIONALISTS SMOKED OUT.

The Majarera tobacco factory, the last refuge of the insurgents in Seville, has been captured by the troops. A large number of prisoners were taken, among whom are several foreigners, members of the International Society.

LOYAL TO THE FLAG.

The report that the frigate Villa de Madrid had joined the insurgents is officially contradicted.

AN INSURGENT LEADER ARRESTED.

Parcelles, a prominent instigator of the Cartagena insurrection, has been arrested.

Cortes Secessionists Censured Despite of Castelar.

MADRID, August 1, 1873.

In the Cortes to-day a resolution of censure directed against the insurgent Deputies was debated.

Señor Castelar made an eloquent and patriotic speech, counselling moderation on the part of the republicans.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 195 yeas to 15 nays.

Don Carlos' Operations in the Field.

PAU, France, July 31, 1873.

The Carlists announce that Don Carlos has captured Estella, with the entire garrison, who surrendered as prisoners of war.

A Carlist force 1,000 strong attacked Portugalite, seven miles from Bilbao, this morning. The garrison made a vigorous and successful defence.

The Carlists were defeated with heavy loss and driven over the Galindo River.

Prussian Proposition for a Great Power Naval Court Martial.

BERLIN, August 1, 1873.

Germany proposes a Congress of maritime Powers to decide upon the treatment of the insurgent Spanish ships.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Prussian Evacuation of Hostaged Positions—The Latest Fire After the Fight—Citizen Silence—Cost of the Great War.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 1, 1873.

The municipal territories of Nancy and Belfort were evacuated yesterday by the German troops, who burned all their goods which could not be carried away.

The inhabitants of both cities remained in their houses while the Germans were leaving.

Imperialism Saluted by the Commune.

PARIS, August 1, 1873.

During the evacuation of the Vosges by the Germans there were cries of "*Vive la Commune!*"

The Commencement and Cost of the War.

Three years will have elapsed to-day (2d of August) since the Germans first entered France for the prosecution of the late war.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, of Berlin, in a number published early in the month of July last, worked out the money cost of the war between Germany and France thus:—

The bill just passed by the Reichstag respecting the share of North Germany in the war indemnity lays down the extraordinary expenses for 1870-72 at 598,391,942 thalers. Then the cost of the re-establishment of the North German contingent is computed at 106,846,810 thalers. Add to this the ordinary military expenses for two war years, 1870 and 1871, at 178,000,000, and we have a total for North Germany of about 883,000,000 thalers. To this must be added the expenses of South Germany, and together the cost of a seven months' war exceeds a million of thalers. Then, on the side of France, there is the war indemnity of five milliards of francs, and their war cost must have been a good deal more than the German, so that the total expenditure of France could not have been under three milliards of thalers. We have thus the grand total cost of four milliards of thalers, or six hundred millions sterling—equal to three thousand millions of American dollars, gold.

ENGLAND.

Discount on 'Change—American Securities—A Bank Holiday at Hand—Radicalist Opposition to the Royal Dowery Bill—The Juror in the Tichborne Case Not Yet Convalescent—Bank Forgery Cases Coming to the Bar.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 1, 1873.

The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is (2:30 P. M.) ½ per cent below the Bank of England rate.

American Securities.—There have been no transactions thus far to-day and prices are nominally unchanged.

A TREAT IN THREADNEEDLE STREET.

Monday next will be a bank holiday and the London markets will be closed.

BULLION TO THE BANK.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £285,000.

THE BANK FORGERY CASES COMING TO THE BAR.

The trial of Austin Bidwell and his accomplices in the frauds upon the Bank of England will take place on the 18th inst., at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Archibald. Mr. Giffard will conduct the prosecution and the prisoners will be defended by Mr. Poland.

It is rumored to-day that all the accused will plead guilty.

TICHBORNE'S TRIBULATIONS.

The trial of the Tichborne claimant has been further adjourned until Tuesday next, in consequence of the continued illness of one of the jurors. Mr. Kenealy, the leading counsel for the defence, will commence his address upon the resumption of the trial, and will probably occupy four days, finishing on the 8th inst.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

Rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, prevails in London and vicinity to-day. Elsewhere throughout England the weather is fine and favorable for the growing crops.

AN EXCITING ELECTION AT HAND.

The election of a member of Parliament for Greenwich takes place to-morrow. The contest is close and excited and there has been some rioting.

MINERS ON STRIKE.

The miners of the Wigan distict, Lancashire, have struck for an advance of wages and reduction of hours. The movement does not have the sanction or sympathy of the trade unions.

The Royal Marriage Dowry Bill.—Premier Gladstone's Position on a Church Question and the Cash.

LONDON, August 1, 1873.

The bill granting £25,000 per annum to the Duke of Edinburg on the occasion of his marriage came up to-day for a third reading.

Sir Charles Dilke made a long speech against the grant.

Mr. Gladstone replied with bitterness, characterizing "the persistent opposition to the bill as indecent."

Mr. Muntz, member for Birmingham, protested against the epithet "indecent," and Mr. Gladstone withdrew the offensive expression.

Mr. Newdegate asked if "the marriage would be solemnized according to the forms of the Church of England?"

Mr. Gladstone distinctly and absolutely declined to answer the question.

Mr. Anderson, member for Glasgow, moved an amendment providing that, in the event of the Duke of Edinburg succeeding to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, the annuity cease.

After further debate, the amendment was withdrawn and the bill passed in committee.

The Question of Religion.

The question of religious profession, both at and subsequent to the royal Anglo-Russian marriage, has been already canvassed in extra-Parliamentary circles in Europe. The case of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie presents thus:—It is impossible under the Russian law for a member of the imperial family of Russia to change the profession of the Greek faith, and it is equally impossible for any of Queen Victoria's sons or the descendants of the Queen's sons to be anything but Protestants, without surrendering their right of succession. There is no legal objection to an English prince or princess marrying a person of the Greek faith. The Princess Marie will retain the faith—that of the orthodox Greek Church—in which she has been born and bred; but the children of the royal pair, if their union should be blessed with offspring, will be brought up in the Protestant creed of Great Britain.

A New Steamship for the Transatlantic Trade.

GLASGOW, August 1, 1873.

The pioneer steamer Goethe, built by the Messrs. Napier, for the Eagle line (Hamburg and New York), made her trial trip to-day, averaging fourteen knots. The Goethe will leave Hamburg for New York about the end of August.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Close of the Goodwood Meeting—Racing for the Chesterfield Cup and Corinthian Plate.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 1, 1873.

The Goodwood meeting closed to-day. There were seven races, but those which attracted the most attention were the runs for the Chesterfield Cup and the Goodwood Corinthian Plate. The following is a report of the

EVENTS.

THE CHESTERFIELD CUP (handicap), value 300 sovs., by subscription of 15 sovs. each, for three-year-olds and upward, was won by M. Le Fevre's ch. c. Drummond, four years old.

Mr. Burton's c. f. Louise, four years old, was second, and Baron Rothschild's b. m. Hannah, five years old, third.

Nineteen ran.

The final betting was even on Drummond, even on Louisa, and 5 to 1 against Hannah.

THE GOODWOOD CORINTHIAN PLATE (handicap of 200 sovs.), one mile on the Craven course, was carried off by Mr. T. E. Walker's b. c. Victor, three years old.

The run for the second place was a dead heat between Walpole and Perth.

Eight horses ran.

The betting at the start was 8 to 1 against Victor, 5 to 1 against Walpole, and 5 to 1 against Perth.

FRANCE.

Radicalism in Political Reaction—Press Law Repression—A Monarchist Canard Cried Down.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 1, 1873.

Disturbances are reported at Raon l'Etape, in the Department of the Vosges. The Sub-Prefect was beaten by the mob, who cried, "*Vive Thiers! Vive* Gambetta!"

PRESS LAW REPRESSION.

The Prefect of the Department of the Upper Loire has forbidden the sale in the streets of the radical journal *Le Peuple Souverain*.

MONARCHISM STILL MUTE.

The report that the Count de Paris had gone to Frohsdorff to visit the Count de Chambord is pronounced false.

ITALY.

Premier Consolation to the People's Purse.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, August 1, 1873.

Prime Minister Minghetti has written a letter to his constituents denying that the Italian government contemplates a new loan.

INTERESTING TO BRUTES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 1, 1873.

Tom Allen, the pugilist, publishes a card saying that if Charley Gallagher desires to fight him, as has been stated, he will give him a chance in two weeks from his meeting with McCoole, for any amount he chooses from $500 upward.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SMASH-UP.

The "Saratoga Special" Collides with a Freight Train Near Tarrytown.

A Terrible Disaster Narrowly Averted—A Brakeman Mortally Wounded—Three Passengers Dangerously Injured and Twenty Others Bruised or Cut by the Broken Glass.

A serious collision occurred yesterday morning on the Hudson River Railroad in the neighborhood of Tarrytown, which resulted in fatally injuring Richard Finley, a brakeman; in maiming Mr. Vosbourg, a baggage master; in seriously wounding Mr. and Mrs. Asa D. Warren, of New York, and in badly bruising eighteen or twenty other passengers. With the exception of Mr. and Mrs. Warren and Richard Finley, all the wounded went forward without any delay to Saratoga.

THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The passenger express on the Hudson River Railroad known as the "Saratoga special" left New York at nine A. M. yesterday with four passenger coaches, two of which were Wagner drawing room cars, moderately filled with passengers. There were not to exceed one hundred and fifty passengers on the train. About seventeen minutes to ten a freight train left Tarrytown on the down track, and at ten minutes to ten had reached the switch, two miles below, at which point it was to be transferred to a third track running midway between the two main lines, and from this place to Spuyten Duyvil, used exclusively for freight traffic.

"THE JUMPING FROG."

The switch tender was in his place and the engine and tender of the freight train were properly shifted to the middle track; but the forward freight car, striking the frog, jumped the rails and ran off on the eastern side, toward the main up line. Just at this instant the Saratoga express came thundering up at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. The car in the moving freight train jumped along over the ties until the wheels of the right side ran off into the gully between the two tracks. This caused the car to take an oscillating motion so that its upper corner leaned over the main track.

"WORLDS FOR AN INCH OF TIME."

It could not have been more than one moment of time that the freight car thus obstructed the passage of trains, but such was the juxtaposition of the two trains at that critical instant that the front corner of the freight car roof tore open the whole side of the express train's baggage car, broke the sides and glass of the Wagner coaches and scattered splinters, boards and terror among all the passengers on the Saratoga "special." Fortunately the engine and the tender of the express train passed the car before it took its fatal lurch or the entire train must have been a wreck.

WRECKS ARE THE WORK OF A MOMENT.

Such was the rate of speed at which the passenger train was travelling that not a car was thrown from the rails, and after the wounded had been cared for the shattered coaches moved off towards a side track at Tarrytown. The effect of the shock upon the freight train was startling. The box car was torn all to pieces and the trucks were broken apart. The engine was thrown across the track, and, being under headway at the moment, steamed off into the river before the engineer could shut off the throttle and leap from his seat. The tender was dragged from its trucks, and after separating from the engine turned over several times before it lodged on the side of the embankment. The second freight car was badly smashed. The steel rails under the first car were cut as with a knife.

THE FATALLY INJURED.

A brakeman, Richard Finley, who was on the top of the freight train, in discharge of his duty, was thrown between two cars and had his legs and shoulder broken, and was otherwise dreadfully bruised about the head. He was taken out in an insensible condition, and first conveyed to Yonkers and thence to New York, where he resides. He is a middle-aged man, and it is reported has a wife and child. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, but there are no hopes entertained of his recovery. It is generally believed that he will have ceased to suffer by this morning.

THE PANIC IN THE COACHES.

The utmost terror reigned in the Wagner cars for a few moments succeeding the crash. Pieces of glass and splinters of the freight car filled every portion of the drawing room cars, and many who were seated on the opposite side of the coaches were severely cut about the face and hands. The screams of the women continued for some moments after the train had been slowed up, but it was ascertained that the injury to all but two passengers had been slight.

THE SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

Mr. Ira D. Warren, of New York, bound for Saratoga, was seated with his wife on the opposite side of the drawing room car Mayflower. A large stick of wood entered through a window, crossed the car and struck Mr. Warren on the head, back of the right ear, inflicting a very severe, but it is not believed dangerous, wound. His head was also severely bruised against the side of the car. Mrs. Warren was terribly cut under the right eye, either by a piece of plate glass or a large splinter of wood. A sharp-pointed implement of some description entered under the right eye and carried away the small bone and the flesh over the temple. The cut is a very severe one, and, although the ball of the eye is uninjured, great fear is entertained that

INFLAMMATION MAY SET IN.

She was suffering terribly last evening at the Tarrytown Hotel, where she and Mr. Warren had been conveyed from the station. The skull is not fractured in either case, and with proper care there is little danger of death. The lady's face will be disfigured without doubt.

IN THE BAGGAGE CAR

the trunks which were piled on the left hand side had been torn to pieces and strewed the road in the vicinity of the wreck. The baggage master of the train was not injured, but a John Vosbourg, who was to have charge of the baggage from Troy to Saratoga, was in the car and was badly bruised about the head by a falling trunk. He was injured on the back also, and was taken up from one end of the baggage car in an insensible condition. He soon regained consciousness, however, and went on the train to Saratoga. It is not believed that his injuries are of a fatal character.

Some eighteen or twenty passengers in the two drawing room cars were cut and bruised, but none dangerously.

A large gang of workmen were placed on the wreck and the trains are now running as usual.

The News of the Disaster in Saratoga.

SARATOGA, August 1, 1873.

The Saratoga special train, which leaves New York at nine in the morning, failed to reach here this afternoon until fully two hours after it was due. The detention was caused by its coming into collision with a freight train, which had run off the track about two miles below Tarrytown. As soon as it was learned that an accident had occurred the most painful rumors began to circulate in Saratoga. Those who were expecting friends became more and more uneasy as the hours flew by and the train was not heard from. About five o'clock the train came rattling along. At this time there was quite a number of people at the depot waiting to receive their friends or to learn the news of the disaster.

From one of the passengers who was on one of the drawing room cars it was ascertained that just as they were approaching Tarrytown the Saratoga special ran into a freight train which had got off the track. The collision was wholly unexpected. The engine of the freight train was knocked off the track into the river, while the baggage car of the special was completely smashed in on one side and three of the drawing room cars were badly shattered on the side next the water. The baggage master, my informant tells me, was killed and three or four of the passengers were seriously injured. A gentleman named Warren and his wife were badly wounded, the lady especially, who was terribly cut about the head and face by the glass from the broken windows. It is thought that about twelve in all are injured. Those who were hurt were left at Tarrytown to be cared for. One of the rumors current here is to the effect that three persons were killed or have been injured so severely that they are not expected to survive the injuries they received. The damaged cars were taken off at Tarrytown. The baggage of the passengers who came on was in a terribly damaged state—trunks broken open, portmanteaus smashed in and the articles contained in them all strewn about the car. The travellers who got here were all scared, but they all felt thankful that they got off as lucky as they did.

RAIL MURDERS.

Strange Conduct of Railroad Officials—The Truth of "Accidents" Withheld from the Press.

BUFFALO, August 1, 1873.

The reckless tampering with human life by railway servants lately, together with the conduct of certain officials of the New York and Erie and Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railways in excluding newspaper reporters from an investigation conducted by them relative to the late disaster at the junction of these roads in this city, has aroused public indignation. People begin to believe it is an effort to smother the truth, and call upon the Coroner for a searching investigation at the inquest to be held on Monday next.

YACHTING.

The following is Commodore Bennett's letter to the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, which was received on Thursday:—

PARIS, July 13, 1873.

CHARLES A. MINTON, Esq., Secretary of the New York Yacht Club:—

DEAR SIR—I wish to give the pieces of plate and purses described below as prizes, to be sailed for in the manner and on the conditions named, and I request that the New York Yacht Club will appoint such committees as seem to be required for selecting the prizes, imposing the particular rules for each race, judging the races, &c., and that it will act altogether in the disposition of the prizes, taking whatever steps may seem to the yacht owners proper and necessary.

I.—For a race to take place during the squadron cruise at Newport, two cups, of the value of $500 each; one as a prize for schooners and one for sloops, to be sailed according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club.

II.—For a race to be sailed on the first Thursday of October, 1873, over the regular regatta course of the New York Yacht Club and according to the rules of the Club, two cups of the value of $500 each, one as a prize for schooners and one for sloops.

III.—For a race to take place on the second Thursday of October, 1873, open to all schooners of any organized yacht club, a cup of the value of $1,000, the vessels to be anchored in line from off the Owl's Head and to sail thence to and around the lightship off Cape May, and back to the lightship off Sandy Hook, which shall be the winning post, without allowance of time; otherwise according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club.

IV.—For a race also to take place on the second Thursday of October, 1873, a purse of $1,000, and two purses for $250 each, open to pilot boats of New York, Boston, Philadelphia or any port of the United States; to working schooners of not under twenty-five nor over three hundred tons, and to schooner smacks of New York, New London, New Bedford, Gloucester or any American port, the winning boat to take the purse of $1,000, and the first boat at the winning post of the other two classes respectively—excluding the class to which the winner of the race belongs—to have each a purse of $250. I remain yours truly, JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The Coming "Season."

The following is the official programme of the races which are to take place during the coming season:—

The following cups and prizes are open to be sailed for during the season of 1873:—

No. 1.—Bennett Challenge Cup for schooners—course from Sandy Hook Lightship to Brenton's Reef Lightship and return—now in possession of the Club; value, $1,500.

No. 2.—Bennett Challenge Cup, course from Sandy Hook Lightship to Five Fathom Lightship, Cape May, and return; held by Dreadnaught; challenged by Magic; value, $1,000.

No. 3.—Bennett Challenge Cup, for schooners, over New York Yacht Club or Newport courses; held by Tidal Wave.

No. 4.—Bennett Challenge Cup, for sloops, over New York Yacht Club or Newport courses; held by Vision.

No. 5.—Cup presented by the Commodore, to be sailed for on the second Thursday of October, 1873, by schooners of any organized yacht club, from anchorage off Owl's Head, to and around lightship off Cape May, and return to Sandy Hook Lightship; value, $1,000.

No. 6.—Cups presented by the Commodore, one for schooners and one for sloops of the New York Yacht Club, to be sailed for, during the cruise, over Newport course; value $500 each.

No. 7.—Cups presented by the Commodore, one for schooners and one for sloops, to be sailed for on the first Thursday in October over the New York Yacht Club course; value $500 each.

No. 8.—Purses presented by the Commodore, to be sailed for on the second Thursday of October, 1873 (under the direction of the New York Yacht Club), by pilot boats, working schooners and smacks (schooners) hailing from any port in the United States; the first vessel arriving to take a purse of $1,000, the first boat arriving of each of the other two classes to take a purse of $250. No class, however, to win more than one prize. C. A. MINTON, Secretary.

Match Race Between the Open Sloop Yachts Brooklyn and Maud.

Yesterday a match race for $500 a side was sailed between the open jib and mainsail boats Maud, owned by Mr. Edgar Morris, and the Brooklyn, owned by Captain Smith. As both these boats are well known considerable interest was felt in the event. According to the articles of agreement, signed by Mr. Ira Smith for the Brooklyn and Mr. H. D. Phelps for the Maud, the race was to be sailed over a course ten miles to windward and return, to be completed in four hours and a half. On the morning of the race the course was decided to be from off Premium Point to and around the buoy off Throgg's Neck and back, to be sailed over twice. The judges, Messrs. A. Cary Smith and Joseph Lockwood, previous to the start measured the boats, and found them to be of the following dimensions:—

	Feet Long.		Feet Long.
Brooklyn	27.04	Maud	27.63

They were then started, the Brooklyn getting away at 12:26:10, followed by the Maud at 12:26:24. As the wind was about south by west they both stood for the Long Island shore on the starboard tack. The Brooklyn slipped through the water very fast and drew ahead of the Maud. The Brooklyn made several short tacks, while the Maud held on towards Sands' Point, and by so doing partly closed the gap between her and her antagonist. The wind freshened, and although both had all they wanted, yet they glided swiftly through the water. Off Cow Bay both yachts were in line about a mile apart, the Brooklyn being to windward. The Stepping Stones buoy was passed by the Brooklyn at 1:42, followed by the Maud three minutes later. The yachts turned the buoy off Throgg's Neck in the following order:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Brooklyn	2 3 15	Maud	2 5 0

After rounding, both started sheet and poled out their jibs. At 2:6 the Brooklyn came to grief, as she broke her jib-pole and thus rendered her jib, for the time, comparatively useless. After this mishap the Maud rapidly closed up on her rival, but as the Brooklyn soon rigged another pole, she again drew a little ahead.

The boats rounded the home stakeboat as follows:—

	H. M. S.		H. M. S.
Brooklyn	3 1 0	Maud	3 1 15

They again stood off for Long Island shore, the Maud dropping astern. They rounded as follows, for the second time, Throgg's Point buoy:—

	H. M.		H. M.
Brooklyn	4 24	Maud	4 29

They stood away for home, the Brooklyn leading nearly a mile. The Maud passed inside of Hart's and Huckleberry islands, but, notwithstanding this experiment, arrived home nearly ten minutes astern of the Brooklyn. The yachts arrived home as follows:—

	H. M.		H. M.
Brooklyn	5 23	Maud	5 32

The judges then decided that, as the race had not been made in the specified time, it would have to be resailed. It will, therefore, be repeated to-day. General dissatisfaction was expressed at the result, as the day could not be more propitious, and it was evident to all that the Brooklyn was the faster boat of the two.

Yachting Notes.

The schooner yacht Josephine, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Lloyd Phoenix, and the steam yacht Fearless, Seawanhaka Yacht Club, Mr. Cornelius Roosevelt, arrived at Newport yesterday afternoon.

The Resolute, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Hatch, is lying off Stapleton, S. I.

The Faustine, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Russel, lies at anchor off Quarantine, S. I.

The Rambler, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Thomas, lies off Bay Ridge.

The following passed Whitestone yesterday:—

Yacht Meta, B.Y.C., Mr. G. A. Beling, from the eastward for New York.

Steam yacht America, Mr. Smith, from New York for New London.

Yacht Fleur de Lis, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Dickerson, from the eastward for New York.

Yacht Vision, N.Y.Y.C., Mr. Alexandre, from Newport for New York.

Yacht Mary (sloop), B.Y.C., Mr. Barnard, from Newport for New York.

FIRE IN NORWICH, CONN.

Bleaching Works Destroyed—Loss $75,000 to $125,000.

NORWICH, August 1, 1873.

At about half-past five o'clock this morning a fireman at the Norwich Bleaching and Calendering Works discovered smoke issuing from the stair tower, in the rear of the south building of their extensive works. An alarm was raised at once, and the fire was under control by eight o'clock. It was confined to that part of the works. The rear walls are so badly cracked that they will have to be taken down and rebuilt. The building contained much valuable machinery. The goods in the burned rooms belonged to manufacturers in different parts of the country. The loss cannot be exactly estimated, as some goods were saved. It is, however, thought by good judges that it will exceed $75,000. Some think the loss on machinery and goods will reach $125,000. The property is insured in the Manufacturers' Mutual Company, of Boston, and other mill mutuals. The work of rebuilding will be commenced at once.

DEERFOOT PARK.

"Extra" Day of the July Trotting Meeting—Prince and Mack Win the Team Race—Billy the Victor in the $50 Match.

The "extra" day of the July trotting meeting at Deerfoot Park was replete with interest. Although the attendance was not large there was considerable speculation among the many spectators. First on the list was the unfinished team race. On Thursday it will be remembered that Prince and Mack and Lady Pfifer and mate had each two heats to their credit, and that five heats had been trotted. Punctually at three o'clock the judges called the teams for the sixth heat. Prince and Mack were the favorites, and they went off and won the heat and race with ease. The following is a complete

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, NEAR BROOKLYN, L. I., July 31 and August 1, 1873.—Purse of $200, for teams, mile heats, best three in five; $125 to the first, $50 to the second and $25 to the third horse. Judges—Messrs. McCord, Williams, Storms and Pendergrast.

John Phillips' b. g. Prince and b. g. Mack	3	1	2	2	1	1
Fred. Haight's b. m. Lady Pfifer and mate	2	2	1	1	2	2
Israel Denton's s. g. Billy and mate	1	dis.				
Wm. Thom's b. g. Lyman and mate	dr.					
Owner's Kitty and George	dr.					

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	45	1:29	3:00
Second heat	41	1:24	2:43¼
Third heat	45	1:25	2:45
Fourth heat	44	1:25	2:48
Fifth heat	44	1:26	2:51½
Sixth heat	42½	1:23	2:46½

Match for $50.

Following the above the match of William McMahon's sorrel gelding Billy and Fred Haight's white mare Bijou, for $50, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, was decided. Billy was the favorite in the pools, and his going off and winning the contest in three straight heats justified these expectations.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, August 1, 1873.—Match $50; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

William McMahon's s. g. Billy	1	1	1
Mr. Crow's w. m. Bijou	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	43	1:26	2:51½
Second heat	43	1:25	2:48¾
Third heat	42½	1:23	2:46¾

SARATOGA RACES.

Depressing Effects of the Weather—The Trot Postponed—Entries for To-day's Races.

SARATOGA, August 1, 1873.

To-day has been another of the most disagreeable of the season—hot, with frequent heavy rain storms. So heavy did it storm during the afternoon that the trot announced, free for all horses, to take place at Glen Mitchell, was postponed until Monday. Even the racing to-morrow, by the Saratoga Association, seemed to have already been affected by the weather, the entries being remarkably light for the two-year-old selling race, for a purse of $500. Hunter & Travers' chestnut colt Crowsmeat, by Censor, with 79 lbs., and Crouse's bay filly Persimmons, by Revolver, with 76 lbs., are the only entries—the latter selling as the choice for $35 to the other at $85 for the Sequel Stakes, two miles, for three year-olds. The probable starters are Belmont's imported colt, by Breadalbane, Crouse's filly Satire, McDaniels' filly, by Kentucky, Littel's chestnut colt Fellowcraft, by Australian, and Welden's chestnut colt Warlike, by War Dance, Belmont being largely the favorite, selling for $230; Fellowcraft bringing $90, Satire $50, Warlike $36, and McDaniels $35. For the three miles dash Wanderer, King Henry, Harry Bassett and Hubbard will start. The two latter are selling for $100 to Wanderer at $55 and King Henry at $15.

CLEVELAND RACES.

The Crowds, the Horses, the Winners and the Laggers—The Time Made in Trotting.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 1, 1873.

The crowds attending the races have increased in spite of the disappointment resulting from the postponement yesterday, though Barker & Gorman sold immense numbers of pools at the Kennard House morning and night, and had opposition places under their nose at every turn. The people were not satiated, but crowded booths erected in lawns along the principal streets, where they shouted themselves hoarse in the light of flaring lamps. The day opened grandly with a clear blue sky, a bracing breeze sweeping over the track from the lake, and before the racing commenced fully 20,000 persons were listening to the strains of the German brass band, and were crowding every available space on the stands and near the track and filling over four hundred carriages, forced into the enclosure. Before the start Nettie sold even against the field in the 2:40 race. Allen got the lead in leaving the score, but went off his feet at the turn, giving his place to Red Cloud, who was a length ahead at the quarter, with Chicago second, and hence to the half-mile they were strung out, Red Cloud leading, Nettie second, and Mohawk, Jr., third. At the three-quarter pole Red Cloud and Nettie were neck and neck, Mohawk coming up on their flanks on the stretch. Red Cloud was jilted by the little dark squaw, the young Mohawk taking the chief place. She was dissatisfied with her second conquest, however, leaving him a half a length behind at the score, while Red Cloud came on four lengths in the rear, Derby fourth, Chicago fifth, Crown Prince sixth, Major Allen seventh, Flagler eighth. Time, 2:24¾.

Second Heat.—Mohawk, Jr., had the lead, Nettie second, Crown Prince third. At the turn Nettie lead, lapped by Mohawk, Jr., and at the quarter pole they changed positions, while at the half-mile they were neck and neck, a length ahead of Red Cloud and Crown Prince, who trotted neck and neck behind them. At this point Mohawk dropped back, giving Nettie first place, but afterwards tried to regain his place, Nettie, however, crossing the score half a length ahead, with Crown Prince third, Red Cloud fourth, Derby fifth, Chicago sixth, Flagler seventh, Allen eighth. Time, 2:24½.

Third Heat.—Derby had a little the start, but was lapped by Nettie at the turn, the mare leading half a length at the quarter. At the half-mile Nettie and Crown Prince were neck and neck, Nettie going ahead at the three-quarter pole. Nettie led the others, first closing and then again stringing out, with Mohawk in the second place. Coming up the stretch Crown Prince cut in ahead of Mohawk, whose driver, getting second money, made no complaint of foul, and got second in the heat, the horses coming in in the following order:—Nettie, Crown Prince, Mohawk, Red Cloud, Derby, Chicago, Allen and Ben Flagler. Time, 2:25¾.

THE THIRTY RACE.

Saint James drew the first place and had the lead, followed closely by Annie Collins and Star, and at the turn Saint James was two lengths ahead, increasing the distance at the quarter to three lengths. At the half-mile Saint James broke, letting Castle Boy up, and the latter soon passed to the front. At the three-quarter pole Castle Boy was first and Cosette second. The horses came in in that order, with Jonathan third, Annie Collins fourth, Lady Banker fifth, Saint James sixth, Independence seventh, Star eighth. Time, 2:25.

Second Heat.—St. James went off first, closely followed by Castle Boy, Star third. At the turn St. James was two lengths ahead and at the quarter one, while at the half-mile Castle Boy was closing up with Star, three lengths in the rear. At the three-quarter St. James and Castle Boy were neck and neck, but the former fell off on the stretch, Castle Boy shooting forward and Cosette pushing in between. They crossed the score Castle Boy first, Lady Banker second, St. James third, Star fourth, Annie Collins fifth, Cosette sixth, Independence distanced.

Third Heat.—Brother Jonathan led off, Castle Boy following and St. James sixth, and at the turn the positions were the same, St. James closing. Castle Boy got first at the quarter, with St. James second, two lengths behind, Jonathan third, Annie Collins fourth. At the half-mile Castle Boy was four lengths ahead of St. James, who was two lengths ahead of Jonathan. At the three-quarter pole St. James was on the Boy's flank, with Jonathan third. They came up the stretch at a hot pace, and just before reaching the score Lady Banker slipped in ahead of Truthful James and the horses crossed the score—Castle Boy first, Lady Banker second, St. James third, Star fourth, Annie Collins fifth, Brother Jonathan sixth, Cosette seventh.

RUNNING RACE TWO MILES AND REPEAT.

Zero withdrawn. Port Leonard had the lead, with Flush crowding him to the eighth quarter, when he fell back, Flush going to the front and crossing the score half a length ahead. Nellie Bush third, Mollie McIntyre fourth, Nathan Oakes fifth, Sorrel Tom sixth, Protection distanced. Time, 3:47¾.

A COMPLAINT AND A CAUTION.

Complaint was entered against Port Leonard's driver, and the judges cautioned him to ride to win or he and the horse would be punished.

In the second heat Leonard had the start and kept it for the first mile, when he was approached by Nellie Bush, but they both gave way to Flush on the sixth quarter, the jockey evidently pulling Leonard in on the backstretch, but whipping him up as he approached the stand. Flush won by a bare length, Leonard second, Bush third and three lengths to the rear, Mollie McIntyre fourth, Nathan Oakes and Sorrel Tom distanced. Time, 3:48.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, August 1, 1873.

Sugar—No. 12 Dutch standard, 10¾ a 11 reals per arrobe. Exchange nominal; on London, 62½ a 64 premium; Spanish gold, 48 a 49 premium.

CUBA.

The Carlist Cause and Its Consequences—A Heavy Haul of Gold—Cespedes Refuses Negotiation—Severe Fighting—A Noted Officer Killed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KEY WEST, August 1, 1873.

Mail advices from Havana of the 29th ult. contain the following intelligence:—

The government has obtained possession of important documents revealing clandestine labors of the Carlists in this province and criminating Quijarro, counsel for the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company and legal agent for several wealthy merchants of Havana. Other persons are implicated and are under the surveillance of the courts.

The arrest of some prominent men is rumored.

In searching the house of Quijarro $500,000 in gold was found, which, it is said, was collected here to be sent to England to further the cause of the Carlists.

The *Tribuno* calls upon the government to embargo the property of the Carlist conspirators in Havana.

CESPEDES STILL CONTUMACIOUS.

The Commissioner sent by the Captain General to the insurgents has returned after an interview with Cespedes, who firmly refused to enter into any negotiations.

BATTLE AND DEATH.

Severe engagements have taken place lately near Puerto Principe with the insurgents.

The town of Yaregal was attacked recently by a Cuban force of 300. After a fight of several hours they were repulsed. They set fire to several houses.

Guzman, a prominent Cuban, who was made Lieutenant Colonel of the Spanish army for saving Valmaseda from being captured by the insurgents at one time, was lately killed in battle.

THE QUESTION OF PAYMENT IN GOLD.

The lithographers of this city have struck work. They demand the payment of their wages in gold or its equivalent in currency.

All the railroads from this month forward exact passenger fares and freight tolls in gold or its equivalent.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS.

In view of the many abuses in the matter of Chinese contracts, the government has ordered the Captain General to strictly enforce the punishment of transgressors.

THE RESULT OF THE DEFAULTER'S SPECULATIONS.

Another Heavy Failure.

The unfortunate speculations of Mr. Ethelbert S. Mills, the late President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, who was drowned at Coney Island, is beginning to be felt in the business circles. Yesterday Mr. John A. Betts, an extensive real estate dealer, residing on Clinton avenue, was unable to meet his payments, and filed a petition in the United States Court to be declared a bankrupt. His failure was brought about, it is said, through his having endorsed a large number of notes for the accommodation of Mr. Mills, and his liabilities amount to about seven hundred thousand dollars. Among the heaviest creditors are Frederick A. Platt, Charles J. Beach, Charles J. Lowrey and Daniel Chauncy, the receiver of the Brooklyn Trust Company. The paper with Mr. Betts' name will now go to protest. The report upon the streets of the failure last evening caused considerable excitement.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

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EXPIATION.

The Foul Murder of Mrs. Lampley Avenged.

TWO HUMAN WOLVES STRUNG UP.

Joshua Nicholson and Thomas R. Hollohan, alias Whalen, Sent to Answer.

THEIR TERRIBLE CRIME.

An Aged Lady Butchered in Her Own House for Money.

SALVATION MADE EASY.

Extraordinary Change in the Manner and Demeanor of the Murderers.

NO LONGER WOLVES, BUT LAMBS.

Fifteen Thousand People Witness the Edifying Death of the Pious Murderers.

LAST WORDS AND CONFESSIONS.

BALTIMORE, August 1, 1873.

This morning Thomas R. Hollohan (whose right name is Thurman R. Whalen) and Joshua Nicholson yielded up their lives upon the gallows as the penalty for the murder of Mrs. Mary Lampley, an aged lady, on the night of the 2d of January. The murder was a most atrocious one and was fully reported in the HERALD at the time. The condemned men spent their last night on earth in singing and praying till nearly midnight, under the guidance of their spiritual advisers. At twelve o'clock they retired to their separate cells, and in ten minutes afterward both of them were sleeping soundly and peacefully. At five o'clock this morning they rose and dressed themselves neatly. Nicholson asked for a bath, which was given him, and both men were shaved. Then they had their breakfast, consisting of ham, eggs, coffee and bread, and each ate a very hearty meal. At eight o'clock the clergy, accompanied by some devoted members of the Methodist Church, were admitted to their cells, and religious exercises occupied the next hour. Fervent prayers were offered, hymns were loudly sung, and the long corridors of the jail resounded with the music of strong voices in

THE SIMPLE HYMNS OF METHODISM.

As the excitement of the solemn moment began to tell upon the condemned men they showed more nervousness than at any previous time, and, indeed, more than they exhibited upon the gallows. They joined in the hymns with loud voices, Hollohan swaying his body to and fro, twitching his hands and biting his lips, while his eyes had an uneasy, shifting glare. Nicholson several times broke into tears, but quickly repressed them. The men were next taken into the directors' room of the jail. Their spiritual advisers were closeted with them there, and till nearly ten o'clock they remained engaged in

A MOST IMPRESSIVE PRAYER MEETING.

On entering the room the hymn,

Alas! and did my Saviour bleed?

was sung, the prisoners lending their voices to the strength of the chorus. The Rev. Mr. Dell then offered prayer, and the preparation of the Holy Communion was next proceeded with. The Rev. Richard Norris consecrated the elements, and the Sacrament was then administered by Rev. Messrs. Doll and Wilson. The prisoners partook of it in deep silence, with their heads bowed, while of all those present there was no one whose face was not suffused with tears. As the clergy handed the bread and wine to the prisoners, they looked up devoutly and their lips moved as if in prayer. When the Communion had been concluded another prayer was delivered by Rev. Wm. S. Edwards. The prisoners were then invited to speak, and both of them did so. They related much of the evil experiences of their past lives, professed repentance and repeatedly asked for assurances of God's pardon. This the reverend gentleman assured them they would obtain if they were truly penitent. Hollohan then voluntarily knelt and prayed aloud. His language was beautiful and his expression remarkably sincere. At half-past nine o'clock notice was given to Sheriff Kane that the religious services had been concluded and that the prisoners were now ready. The Sheriff then entered the room, and Hollohan and Nicholson, advancing towards him, took him by the hand. The Deputy Sheriffs, Goodrich and Roseman, accompanied Colonel Kane, having with them the ropes for pinioning the men and the short black gowns which were to cover their bodies.

THE GENERAL FAREWELL

was then spoken; the ministers and the gentlemen accompanying them each shook hands with the condemned men, and each expressed to them his hope of a meeting in a better world. The sheriffs fastened the men's hands behind them and the gowns were put over their heads. The mournful procession was formed and passed through the main hall of the jail, and through the yard to the gallows. Hollohan and Nicholson walked firmly; a smile hovered on the lips of each and neither showed the slightest symptom of trepidation. Recognizing some acquaintances among the lines of spectators between whom they passed, they nodded familiarly to them. The day was bright and beautiful, and the rays of the sun were tempered by a cooling breeze.

THE GALLOWS

was erected in the most secluded corner of the jail—a little nook on its north side, enclosed by the jail itself and the outer walls of the yard. It was the spot farthest removed from the public gaze; but it was still visible from the higher elevations on Calvert street and the hills bounding it on the north side. Every foot of ground from which a view of the gallows could be obtained had its occupant. The hills were black with people, the streets were thronged and the windows and roofs of the houses in the vicinity were crowded. It is estimated that fully fifteen thousands persons witnessed the execution despite all the efforts to make it as private as possible. People whose houses commanded a view of the jail yard obtained as much as $10 for a place at the windows or on their roofs, and owners of wagons drove a lucrative business in hiring out standing places on top of them. There were comparatively few people within the jail. The Board of Visitors had limited the number of tickets to 150, and the possessors of these were crowded around the gallows as the procession from the cells to the scaffold made its appearance. Within this little enclosure there was a deathly silence, while from the crowd on the outside of the jail came hoarse cries,

"HURRY UP YOUR SHOW!"

"What time is this matinée to begin?" and "We are getting tired of waiting." As the procession entered the enclosure a great, hoarse shout arose from the multitude on the outside, and Hollohan turned about and smiled upon the crowd with an exultant air. At the foot of the scaffold there was a momentary halt. Then the four clergymen, Messrs. Doll, Norris, Wilson and Williams, ascended it. Next came the two condemned men, and then followed Sheriff Kane and his assistants. The prisoners marched up the long flight of stairs without the slightest tremor, frequently halting a second to cast a look around them upon the crowd, and when they reached the platform and could see over the jail walls the vast multitude gathered to witness the fearful scene. They remained for some moments looking at the panorama spread before them, sweeping their eyes around and turning about to get a full view. As the crowd caught sight of them there was

A SUDDEN HUSH

of the shouts and clamor, and at that moment the clergy surrounded the doomed men and reminded them of the approach of the last moment of their lives. Hollohan and Nicholson at once became duly attentive. They drooped their heads and participated with the ministers in prayer, while the spectators raised their hats and an awful stillness pervaded the scene. The suspense lasted so long as to become almost intolerable. When, in ten minutes' time, the ministers indicated that they had finished, Sheriff Kane stepped forward and asked that attention might be paid to Hollohan while he spoke a few parting words. All noises were again quieted, when Hollohan advanced to the scaffold railing, and in a loud, clear voice spoke as follows:—

HOLLOHAN TO HUMANITY.

"GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS—You are aware that I am about to die a victim of the law. I acknowledge my sins and hope in Jesus. I am willing to give up my life for the crime that I have done. (Here he hesitated a minute or two as if not exactly knowing what to say. He then went on.) There is nothing like Christ and brotherly love. It is better than money, than gold. I was once arrested and sent to the Penitentiary wrongfully. I defy any man in the United States or in the world to say that I was ever arrested or was in a court house, either as a prisoner or as a witness, before 1868, when I was arrested in Prince George's county. I was sent to the Penitentiary and treated wrongfully by a Judge of the Court and officers of the law in power at that time. I lost everything I had—my wife, whom I expect to meet in Heaven. When I think of the upright Judge and gentlemanly States Attorney and all the officers down at Annapolis—the more I think of them the more I love them. They treated me kindly and rightly; also Mr. Irwin and all the officers of the jail. They have all treated me kindly, and I thank them very kindly. Gentlemen,

I DIE IN THE FAITH OF JESUS CHRIST,

and die a Christian and bid you all goodbye. Good-bye."

There was deep silence while Hollohan was speaking, interrupted only by subdued murmurs of "Amen!" and "God bless you!" when he alluded to his hopes of salvation through religion. He bit his lip occasionally when he spoke, but there were no other signs of fear in his demeanor. When he had finished he returned to his place on the platform of the gallows, and Sheriff Kane then asked that equal attention might be paid to some remarks which Nicholson desired to make. Again there was utter silence as Nicholson took the place which Hollohan had just vacated. He looked around upon the crowd, once more nodded to some acquaintances whom he perceived, drew a long breath and then spoke as follows:—

NICHOLSON MAKES A FEW REMARKS.

"I wish to make a few remarks about Christ, to show his great mercy. The confession that was given by me was given under the promise from Mr. Crone that I should be made a State's witness. All that was his promise, and I will state to you that the statement of Thomas Nicholson, made at Annapolis Court House, was the truth, and may God bless his soul! I only have few remarks to make. (How do you do, brother Crone?) I feel that my punishment is just. I warn you against the love of money. I die trusting in the merits of Jesus Christ as my personal Saviour. I die and leave my dear wife and precious children in the hands of a merciful God. May God be with you all and save me. I bid adieu to this world."

Nicholson commenced to speak in a clear, loud voice, but when he alluded to his wife and children he faltered, and a great sob came into his throat; but he conquered it and continued in the same firm voice with which he had commenced. At the moment when he spoke of Crone he detected him among the throng immediately under the scaffold and nodded to him. When Nicholson had concluded, Hollohan again stepped forward and said:—"I have

A FEW MORE REMARKS

to make. I freely forgive all my enemies, and hope those that I have will forgive me." Nicholson came to his side and said:—"I also wish to return the same." And then both men returned to their place under the nooses which were dangling from the upper beam. The last moment was now near at hand. The clergy shook the two men by the hand long and fervently, and when they had released them the Sheriff placed the white caps over their heads and fastened them about their necks. The nooses were lowered from the beams and the Sheriff also secured them about the throats of the doomed. As he was fastening that of Hollohan's the latter said:—

"Sheriff, please make it tight and be sure to put the knot directly under my left ear."

The Sheriff finished this office and the platform was cleared. Just at this moment Hollohan extended his hand as far as the ropes about his wrist would permit him and said to Nicholson:—

"Brother Nicholson give me your hand. I will bid you good-bye. I hope to meet you in Heaven!"

Nicholson held out his left hand, and for a moment the fingers were interlaced in a firm grip of each others. Then both men said to Colonel Kane, "Good-bye, Sheriff!" and each murmured the dying words of the martyr Stephen:—

"Lord Jesus receive my spirit!"

The Sheriff and his assistants left the scaffold, and it was occupied only by the two black cloaked, white capped figures of the men who were standing on the brink of eternity; their gowns fluttered in the breeze, and as they lifted their fingers could be seen working in nervous movements. Sheriff Kane was the last to descend. He came down the steps with a slow tread, and as he reached the ground he halted an instant, then stretched out his hand to grasp the rope which unloosed the trigger. A short, sharp pull was given to it; the creak of the rope was followed by the unloosing of the bolt which held the two sides of the platform together. They fell apart quickly and noiselessly, and with a loud thud the bodies of the two men fell to the end of the ropes and dangled in the air.

AFTER THE FALL

Nicholson's body scarcely moved; a slight twitching of the legs was all that was perceptible, and even this ceased within the space of two minutes. Hollohan died hard; for five minutes after the drop fell he continued to draw up his legs in convulsive movements—his feet trembled; after that time his body was as quiet as that of his partner in crime. The execution took place at precisely five minutes after ten. At half-past ten the body of Hollohan was cut down. The attending physician examined it and found that he had died of strangulation, the neck not being broken by the fall. The face was of a deep purple, but beyond that there were no extreme signs of suffering. Hollohans' body was placed in a handsome mahogany coffin, and as he has no relatives here, it will be interred in Green Mount Cemetery by the Prisoners' Aid Society. At a quarter to eleven Nicholson's body was taken down, and the medical examination revealed that death had been almost instantaneous. His neck had been broken by the fall, and in consequence of the painless death, his face was as calm as that of a person who had died a natural death. Nicholson's body was given to his relatives and will be interred by them. With the removal of the bodies the immense crowd dispersed, and the first execution which Baltimore had witnessed for fourteen years was a thing of the past. The hanging was conducted with great decorum and was utterly free from anything of brutality or maukish sentiment. A most remarkable feature of the affair was the courage of the prisoners. Never at any moment did they evince the slightest fear, and the last glimpse of their faces, as the caps were pulled over them, revealed a smile. They died bravely and unflinchingly, at peace with all men and in the sincere hope of future salvation.

THE WILLIAMSPORT TRAGEDY.

A Claimant to the Murdered Man's Estate—Brief History of the McBride Family.

SCRANTON, Pa., July 31, 1873.

It would seem that the McBride mystery is about to be unravelled from its profound secrecy and that the history of the murdered man's life is not doomed to be buried with him. A few years ago an old man named Hugh McBride, who is blind of one eye, was admitted for treatment into the eye hospital of Dr. Updegraff, of this city. McBride, who is a poor, illiterate laborer, did not know anything of the Williamsport tragedy until Tuesday, when the Doctor read the shocking story from the HERALD for him. It then flashed across his mind that the murdered McBride was his brother, who had emigrated to this country forty years ago and settled in the vicinity of Williamsport, and the Doctor wrote a statement of the old man's story to the authorities at that place.

In reply to his letter District Attorney G. C. Hinman came to this city to-day and had an interview with Hugh McBride, who stated that his father, Harry McBride, was twice married and lived with his first wife in the county Fermanagh, Ireland. They had a son and daughter, named John and Mary McBride. The wife died and Harry McBride married a second time. The result of this union was a family of nine children, of which Hugh is the youngest. Shortly after the birth of Hugh his father removed to the West of Ireland, taking his wife and their children along with him, and leaving his son and daughter by the first wife in Fermanagh. He heard from them occasionally, and not long after his removal west John wrote to him that he was going to America. The next that they had heard of him was that he had settled near Williamsport. Since then they had never heard from him, and they supposed that he had got married and did not care about writing to his stepbrothers. Hugh McBride says that he has three other brothers in this country—one in Kentucky and two in Nashua—and a sister in Manchester, N. H. The District Attorney is inclined to believe that Hugh McBride is the brother of the murdered man and is going to work up the case and communicate with his brothers.

In the event of their establishing their claim the property, which is considerable, will not go to the State, as at first supposed. John McBride and his wife lived in great seclusion at Williamsport. A laborer in their employ on one occasion found $500 hidden in the knothole of an old rail, and since their death various sums of money have been found in crevices of the house and its surroundings. McBride owned a beautiful tract of land, 200 acres in extent, at a place called Long Reach, contiguous to the river. The public are anxiously awaiting the clearing up of the mystery, and should Hugh McBride be really the brother of the murdered man the affair will only go to show with what vicissitudes life is fraught from the cradle to the grave.

THE CABLE OF 1865.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., August 1, 1873.

The steamship Great Eastern left Heart's Content last evening at seven o'clock to repair the cable of 1865.

THE RIVINGTON STREET MURDER.

Inquest on the Body of the Murdered Woman—Verdict Against Her Husband—Death by Hemorrhage Produced by a Stab Wound.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Kessler on the case of Caroline Schule, the woman who was killed on the 26th ult., as alleged, by her husband, Caspar Schule, at their house, in Rivington street. The room was well crowded by those whose tastes were morbid enough to enjoy murder and by the relatives of the prisoner, who, in the persons of children and grandchildren, thronged about him as he sat in the middle of the room and expressed their interest in the proceedings by sobs and wails. The prisoner himself, who appears to be a rather mild-mannered man, of about sixty-five years of age, wept freely during the investigation and shook his head from side to side as he was swayed by his emotions. Coroner Kessler presided, and, having empanelled a jury, proceeded at once with the testimony.

THE SALOON KEEPER'S EVIDENCE.

Margaret Schiebach, who keeps the saloon 171 Forsyth street, where the prisoner appeared just after beating his wife, being sworn, testified that on Saturday last she saw the prisoner in her saloon and said to him, "Ain't you, a German, ashamed to beat your wife?" he said "Hold your mouth," or "Shut your mouth;" heard some one in the yard cry out "She is gone," and said to the prisoner, "Perhaps she is dead;" he then went out; witness went into the yard and saw deceased lying there, bleeding from a wound in the shoulder; thought she was dead.

BLOOD UPON THE SLEEVE.

Mary Smith and Mary Christian testified to having seen the prisoner in the yard of the house, and that there was blood upon his shirt sleeve.

TESTIMONY OF HUBERT ZIER.

Hubert Zier, who lives in front of No. 30 Rivington street, testified that he knows the prisoner; heard a scream in the yard; went to a rear window and saw deceased leaning on the pump and bleeding from her right shoulder; asked her how it came to pass; she said it was done with a plane or a plane handle; she said it was deep—meaning the wound—and then fell down; she did not say who had stabbed her; the prisoner came up and took her by the arm to raise her; he said nothing; she was taken to the house, bleeding all the time, and died there; cannot say whether the prisoner was intoxicated or not.

THE SON'S TESTIMONY.

Ludwig Schule, a son of the deceased, a young man of about twenty-eight, testified that on Saturday evening, about five o'clock, he was sitting with his sister, when the prisoner entered and said he had stabbed the witness' mother; he was very nervous; his nerves seemed to be quite unstrung; he did not express any regret; he said the police were after him; they went to a house in Rivington street and had a drink, and when they came out his father was arrested; the prisoner said that his (witness') mother had brought him to this; that she had worried him a great deal; he was so bewildered, he said, that he didn't know what he was doing; had seen the prisoner intoxicated, but his mother drank more—whiskey and beer; had seen her intoxicated; was so nearly every day; went to the house and found his mother dead.

A DAUGHTER'S EVIDENCE.

Amelia Herman, a married daughter of the deceased, was called and was very hysterical during the delivery of her evidence. She said that her father was at her house; it was after five o'clock on Saturday evening; he said he was hungry and would go home and see if her mother had cooked anything for his supper; afterwards a girl called and told her to go to her mother; went, and met the prisoner, who said to her, "Go home to your mother;" he told her afterwards that he had stabbed her with a cabbage-auger used for sauer-kraut; that it was lying on the table and she worried him so much in the yard that he pushed her with it, but did not know that he stabbed her; her father had always treated her mother well; she was a very hard drinker; her father was not in the habit of getting intoxicated.

CLOSING THE INQUEST.

Otto Schleimer heard a scream in the yard of the house; ran to the window and saw deceased with blood flowing from the right breast; went for a policeman; could not find one; a doctor came and examined the wound, and said it had penetrated the lungs and the woman would die.

Officer Harman, of the Tenth precinct, was called and identified the auger; it resembles a cheese-toaster, the edges being quite sharp; he found it under the stove at 30 Rivingston street, on Sunday morning; there was blood upon it.

THE VERDICT.

Deputy Coroner Leo made a post-mortem examination, and found a deep cut on the left arm; the instrument had fractured the second rib, penetrated the lung and severed the aorta. Death was caused by hemorrhage.

THE JURY RENDERED A VERDICT

"that deceased came to her death from hemorrhage, the result of a stab wound at the hands of the prisoner," who was thereupon committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The relatives gathered about Schule and were loud in their wailings, while he himself seemed overcome by the deep trouble which had overtaken him. On his way to the Tombs his son and daughter remained closely by him. In appearance he seemed to be a hard-working man and his countenance does not indicate any great use of liquor.

THE LUNNEY HOMICIDE.

Investigation Before Coroner Herrman—Verdict Against the Prisoner—Committed to the Tombs.

Coroner Herrman yesterday morning held an inquest at the office, No. 40 East Houston street, in the case of John Lunney, a laborer, late of 64 Clarkson street, who was fatally stabbed in the abdomen by a knife in the hand of Peter McKenna during an altercation between them at their residence, 64 Clarkson street, on the night of the 19th ultimo. From the manner in which the widow gave her testimony it was clear she did not want to implicate the accused in the stabbing of her husband, and from a remark made by the accused after his arrest it would appear that he appreciated Mrs. Lunney very highly and considered her as much his wife as she was of her own husband.

Subjoined will be found the most important portions of the testimony elicited:—

Mary Lunney, widow of deceased, testified that on the night of the 19th ultimo she had a few words with her husband, when McKenna interfered to protect her and was ordered out; he went and deceased locked the door; soon heard a rapping on the door, when deceased went down, but soon returned and said, "Mary, I'm ruined;" the witness then went down stairs, but saw no one who had stabbed her husband; the police came and took deceased to the hospital, where she visited him almost every day; deceased said it was all owing to liquor; he did not say that the prisoner had stabbed him; McKenna boarded in the family and he and deceased were always good friends.

John Flanagan boarded in the family of deceased, but was not home at the time of the stabbing; saw deceased on the lounge, but he did not charge McKenna with stabbing him; deceased and prisoner always seemed to be good friends.

Elizabeth Lunney, daughter of deceased, testified that after the stabbing she heard her father say, "McKenna has ripped the guts of me;" the witness ran for an officer; both her father and the prisoner were under the influence of liquor; deceased said he did not care if McKenna got out of prison.

James Smith, of No. 5 Morton street, deposed that on the night of the stabbing he was in Clarkson street and, hearing a man crying out, "I'm dying," ran up and saw a strange man running away; don't know who the man was.

Charles Rock, of No. 95 Charlton street, deposed that late on the night of the 19th ult. he was in bed, when McKenna, very much excited, came in and said he had had a row with Lunney; that the latter had chased him down stairs with a carving knife in his hand and said he had "just been ripping the guts out of Michael Lunney;" "I cut him three times in the belly;" prisoner showed the witness a knife (identified), and the latter remarked, "There is no blood on it;" McKenna replied, "The clothes took it off."

Officer Dunlop, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, deposed that he arrested McKenna corner of Leroy and Washington streets; he denied the stabbing at first, and said, "Mrs. Lunney was as much his wife as Lunney's;" McKenna, when arrested, said he was going to the station house to give himself up; found a knife on the prisoner, which he now recognized; on the way to Court next morning McKenna said that if he had done it he stabbed Lunney in self-defence; the prisoner was told by the witness that he had better tell the truth.

The knife produced in Court was identified as the one found in possession of the prisoner at the time of his arrest.

Deputy Coroner Joseph Cushman, M. D., who made the post-mortem examination on the body of Lunney, testified that death resulted from peritonitis and strangulation of the intestine caused by the wound in the abdomen.

After a brief but pointed charge by Coroner Herrman, the case was given to the jury, who rendered the following

VERDICT:—

"That John Lunney, the deceased, came to his death from peritonitis and strangulation of the intestines, the result of a stab wound of the abdomen, inflicted with a knife in the hands of Peter McKenna, at 64 Clarkson street, on the night of the 19th of July, 1873."

McKenna, a very good looking man, twenty-six years of age, born in Ireland, and a machinist by trade, by dictation of his counsel, Mr. Abe Hummel, made the following

STATEMENT:—

"I am not guilty of this offence, and have a statement to make which will prove my innocence; but I am advised by my counsel to reserve my defence until I am tried by a jury of my countrymen."

McKenna was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE PHILADELPHIA HORROR.

Particulars of the Terrible Murder and Suicide.

Edward Schusretter and His Victim—The Green-Eyed Monster Provoking Slaughter—How the Tragedy Commenced and Ended.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1873.

The dreadful tragedy that occurred at No. 606 South Second street last night has created a thrill of horror throughout the city and is still a matter of great excitement. On every street corner, in every hotel and on the street cars it affords the principal theme of conversation, as it has been but rare indeed that such a bloody transaction has been chronicled in this city. The murdered woman, Mrs. Edward Schusretter, and her husband, were well known throughout the entire neighborhood of the murder, and beyond a little gossip among those intimately acquainted with them as regards his inclination to be jealous of her at times, no thought ever entered their heads that he would be guilty of murdering both himself and wife. Schusretter was but twenty-eight years of age, and was by profession an operator in fine steel work. He was a native of Vienna, Austria, and came to this country a few years ago and settled down in this city. Several months ago he became acquainted, through a mutual friend, with Miss Mary Rehr, a stepdaughter of Edward Herring, who keeps a carpet store upon the first floor of the premises in which

THE FATAL RENCONTRE

happened last night. The murderer and suicide was an accomplished musician and his company was sought by the best German families of Southwark. In May last he asked Mr. Herring for the hand of his step daughter, to which the latter gave his assent, and on the evening of the 27th of that month they were united in marriage at the Catholic church of the neighborhood. After the solemnization of the wedding, Schusretter resumed his usual avocation and the couple commenced housekeeping in the third story of No. 606 South Second, the furniture of which was presented to them by Mr. Herring and Mary's mother, who was Herring's wife. Their wedded life seemed to have been of unalloyed pleasure, without a single feature that would render them unhappy, and during the first month it was the general remark among the neighbors that "it was a fortunate union." Last month, however,

THE FIRST TROUBLE

came and Schusretter lost his situation. Coupled with this was an intense hatred he formed for a former beau of his wife who occasionally called at the house. He frequently expostulated with her regarding his rival, and she, never imagining that he was really in earnest, laughed the matter away. A short time ago he learned that both his wife and her stepfather had been talking in uncomplimentary terms concerning him, and this seemed to render him almost broken-hearted, and to relieve his mind he unfolded his tale of woe to his associates, to one of whom in particular he said yesterday afternoon, "You little know the troubles I have encountered since my marriage. I have found my wife doing things that I never believed she would, and I would as leave die as live." Shortly after saying this he started for his home in South Second street and upon entering he greeted Mr. Herring, who was seated behind the counter patching a piece of carpet, cordially. Before going up stairs to commit the terrible deed Mr. Herring said, "Ed, reach in my overcoat pocket and get me a cigar, and take one yourself." This Schusretter did, and after lighting a cigar he tripped up stairs humming a German air, that, alas! proved to be

THE FUNERAL REQUIEM

of not only himself, but of his beautiful and unsuspecting wife. At the time of the husband's appearance she was in the kitchen, on the first floor, preparing supper in the absence of her mother. After completing this task she called her father, and attended the store while he ate his evening meal. At the conclusion he relieved her and she went up stairs to join her husband. What words passed between them upon her entry into their little parlor no human tongue will ever reveal, as shortly afterwards one soul was sent into eternity and the other gasped away her life's blood a victim of man's jealousy. No scream or groans or slamming of doors or tumult gave to the outside world the evidence of the death struggle that ensued between the two, and it was not until near ten o'clock that the ghastly spectacle was witnessed by Mr. Herring. He had noticed that neither of the two had been to tea, and their long absence worried him. At last, growing impatient, he mounted the stairs and entered their room, as was his usual custom, without knocking.

THE SIGHT THAT MET HIS EYES STAGGERED HIM.

To the left of the bed, which stands against the southern wall of the room, lay Schusretter prone on the floor, dead, with his face fearfully distorted and his hair and arms covered with human gore, while by his side were a porter bottle and a razor, both covered with blood. Entering the rear room, which adjoins this chamber of horror, he discovered the form of Mrs. Schusretter lying near the door leading to the hall entry, covered with blood and her head almost severed from the trunk. Blood was scattered over the floor, and the walls were besmeared with it as though it had been thrown from a broom. The bedding was also red with gore, and the whole room resembled a charnel house. Herring took the dreadful sight in at a glance, and, staggering to a front window, screamed "Murder!" and sunk to the floor more dead than alive. Lieutenant Sampson, who was passing along the street at that hour, hurriedly responded to the summons, accompanied by several citizens and officers. Mr. Herring was carried out, and

THE BODIES OF THE ILL-FATED HUSBAND AND WIFE

were examined. Mrs. Schusretter was found to have received the thrust of a razor blade at the back of the neck, which, extending around to the right, severed the jugular vein, windpipe and all the main arteries, leaving her head attached to the body by but a slender piece of flesh. From the offensive matter that was oozing from Schusretter's mouth it was surmised that he had ended his career by swallowing poison, which, upon examining the porter bottle, was verified, as it was found to have contained the deadliest of of bed bug poison. This he administered to himself after killing his wife, as the bloody finger marks on the doors of a little closet plainly gave evidence that he had been searching for it. After swallowing it he threw himself on the bed, the white sheet and pillows of which to-day mark with the crimson fluid of his wife his every movement. From the bed he tumbled to the floor while in the death throes, where he was found. The news spread with lightning rapidity, and great crowds have been surrounding the house since last night and throughout to-day. The remains now lie in the same position as when discovered. The grief of the mother of Mrs. Schusretter, when she received the news, was heartrending. She fainted twice, and the physicians entertain the opinion that, owing to her feebleness, she will not long survive the shock.

The Coroner now has the matter in hand and will hold an inquest to-morrow.

SCHUSRETTER WAS NOT A DRINKING MAN,

although it is said that he was of a quarrelsome disposition. The following letter, found on the person of the suicide, explains the devotion his wife always entertained for him, and the idea of her having been untrue to her marriage vows is considered by their friends as unworthy of belief:—

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25, 1872.

DEAR EDWARD—I wish you, with all my heart, a merry, merry Christmas and a happy, happy New Year. I hope we will be one next year. Your bride forever, MARY.

Schusretter was a member of several of the Philadelphia singing societies, and always was polite and agreeable and possessed the manners of a well-bred gentleman. He spoke fluently several languages, and was a graduate of the Vienna School of Mines. He always dressed with fine taste, and could make a creditable appearance in any society. His wife was a well educated lady, and was noted for her amiable qualities. Taken altogether an affair involving more horror has not happened in this usually quiet city for years.

IS SHE A BONAPARTE?

A sprightly-looking lady, decked in the latest fashionable attire, representing herself as the grand-daughter of the great Napoleon, has taken possession of the Bonaparte mansion, at Bordentown, N. J., and refuses to leave it. She is apparently a woman of refinement, a fluent talker, and issues orders to the occupants in an imperial tone. The agent of the property is now absent, and those who have charge while he is away are placed in a quandary as to what action they will take in reference to this strange lady. Some of them believe that she is a veritable representative of the Bonapartist family, and are in ecstacies over the prospect of having the old mansion once more glittering with royal splendor.

BEN BUTLER AND HIS WARRIORS.

BOSTON, Mass, August 1, 1873.

About one hundred members of the old Eighth regiment had their annual reunion at Gloucester to-day, and, by invitation of General Butler, partook of a collation at his summer residence. The General made a brief address, but refrained from political talk.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

A Child Almost Starved to Death—The Culprit Arraigned Before Recorder Parsells Yesterday—Testimony of the Mother and Other Witnesses.

Mrs. Catharine Smith, who had been placed in charge of the child found in a starving condition on Tuesday by its mother, Mrs. Catharine McCarthy, who is a cook in the service of Mr. Simon R. Bowne, of Flushing, L. I., was arraigned before Recorder Parsells yesterday at Astoria. A number of witnesses were examined, among them the mother of the child, who relate the harrowing details. Dr. Dennier and Officer Ward appeared for the prosecution. The Recorder held Mrs. Smith in $1,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. Smith was discharged. The story is best told by the witnesses.

Mrs. McCarthy, being sworn, testified as follows:—I am the mother of the child; the child's name is James McCarthy; I have a husband living, but the father of the child is dead; the child is two years and nine months old; I had it boarding in New York, but took it away and put it in charge of defendants; they agreed to care for it for $9 a month; I paid them $18 in advance, leaving the child with them on the 6th day of June last; the child had been sick, but was getting well and was able to walk; I have not seen the child since then till yesterday; I intend to take him to a place near where I live, where he will be well cared for.

Dr. Dennier gave the following testimony:—On the 31st ultimo I was called to see a child in one of the houses in Jackson avenue; the child was on the top floor, in a dark bedroom; I found it was suffering from starvation; it was lying on some rags in the corner of the room, gnawing a crust of bread, which a woman had thrown through the window; I gave the child in charge of a woman and ordered proper nourishment and stimulants; the child had diarrhœa and symptoms of starvation; in my opinion the present state of the child is owing to the lack of food, and it would not have lived twenty-four hours longer without better treatment than it was receiving.

Mrs. Shertalls was next sworn and testified as follows:—I think Mrs. Smith, the defendant, had the child on the street about two months ago; the child was then able to run around; was playing with the other children; did not notice the state of its health; I have seen the child in the dark bedroom; it was lying on a pile of rags, the door shut, but the window open; I believed the child to be hungry, and threw it some crusts of bread, which it seized and ate ravenously; I saw the child twice in the bedroom at midday, twice in the street and once in the window; Mrs. Smith told me that the mother of the child was dead and that its father was very wealthy, and that she was to have a house and lot for caring for it.

Officer Ward testified that he went to the house in question, as told by Sergeant Smith; I went down to the sidewalk, where I met Commissioner Davren, Dr. Dennier and Officer Fantry; I was ordered to remain and arrest Mr. and Mrs. Smith; I stayed there from ten o'clock in the morning till seven in the evening; I went in search of Mr. Smith, but did not find him, and, returning, reported the fact at the station house; I was told that Officer Minnocks had arrested Smith; Smith told me that if his wife did not return she would be found at her parents', in New York, whither I went and arrested her.

Other witnesses were examined, who corroborated the above statements.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Arrangements for Accommodating the Interrupted Trade by the Late Fire.

Great commotion existed among the fraternity of Custom House brokers yesterday on account of the temporary confusion created by the fire in the public stores, which for a few days has somewhat deranged the business. The brokers are bewildered, and do not know where to have the importations sent for examination. Special Deputy Collector John R. Lydecker, however, states that the damage done by the late fire to the buildings occupied as public stores is by no means as great as was at first anticipated, and that repairs would at once be made, so as to fit the stores to be used for government purposes by next Wednesday.

The agent of the owner called yesterday at the Collector's office and informed this official that Dr. Ayers, the proprietor, has given orders to spare no expense to put the edifice in proper condition at the earliest possible moment. This gentleman likewise gave Mr. Tomkins, the Deputy Collector of the Eighth division, the credit of saving the New Church street buildings, by causing the iron doors to be attached.

Mr. F. A. Sawyer, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, telegraphed yesterday to Mr. Lydecker that Mr. Steinmentz, Assistant to the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, had been instructed to superintend the repairs to the burned building and hasten the completion thereof. Until then, goods now housed in the public stores for examination and appraisement will be turned out as soon as inspected and others in smaller quantities taken in. Other merchandise will have to be stored in general order warehouses, located in the districts in which the arriving vessels are docked. But as this arrangement is only temporary, and will not last longer than a week at the utmost, very little, if any, embarrassment will be felt by the importers.

The rumors that the public stores will be removed to any other place but where they are now located are unfounded. There is no intention manifested on the part of the authorities to do any such thing for the present, and what will be done in this respect is merely a matter of conjecture. There is no lease existing on the buildings, and as several projects are on foot to secure a permanent location for the Appraiser and public stores speculations as to results at this time are superfluous.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BEDELL—OGLE.—On Monday, July 21, by the Rev. F. Hamblin, pastor of Jane street Methodist Episcopal church, WINFIELD S. BEDELL to Miss HENRIETTA OGLE, all of this city.

LEUTZE—MCALPINE.—On Tuesday, July 29, at Pittsfield, Mass., in St. Stephen's church, by the Rev. L. K. Storrs, JULIA J. MCALPINE to Lieutenant E. H. C. LEUTZE, of the United States Navy.

MAGUIRE—HAYES.—At the residence of the bride's parents on Tuesday, July 22, by the Rev. Mr. Scott, JOHN MAGUIRE to SARAH F. HAYES, both of this city. No cards.

SHERWOOD—MONSEES.—On Wednesday, July 30, by the Rev. A. C. Kimber, at the Chapel of St. Augustine, JOHN SHERWOOD to CLARA BELLA, daughter of John Monsees, both of New York.

Died.

BICKLEY.—On Friday morning, August 1, MIRIAM DOUGLASS, daughter of Howell W. and Miriam D. Bickley, aged 5 months and 25 days.

CLANCY.—On Thursday, July 31, WILLIAM CLANCY, aged 45 years, a native of the city of Limerick, St. Patrick parish, Ireland.

Will be buried on Sunday, August 3, from his late residence, 36 Washington street. The friends of the deceased are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, at one P. M.

COLEMAN.—On Friday, August 1, 1873, MARY COLEMAN, aged 56 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 102 Columbia street, on Sunday, the 3d instant, at one o'clock P. M.

COLEMAN.—On Thursday morning, July 31, after a short illness, WILLIAM P. COLEMAN, aged 58 years, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the officials and members of the First Methodist Episcopal church and school, the members of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403, F. and A. M., and Altair Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Methodist Episcopal church, Union avenue, near India street, Greenpoint, on Sunday, August 3, at two o'clock P. M.

SUMMONS.—The members of Greenpoint Lodge, No. 403, Free and Accepted Masons, are hereby summoned to meet at Masonic Hall, Sunday, August 3, at twelve o'clock M., sharp, to attend the funeral of our late brother, William P. Coleman. Members of sister lodges are invited to take part. By order of JOHN McCLAIN, W. M.
JAMES H. WHITEHORNE, Secretary.

COMPTON.—In Perth Amboy, N. J., on Friday, August 1, JAMES COMPTON, in the 77th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, on Sunday, August 3, at three o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

CULLINANE.—On Thursday, July 31, after a short illness, MARGARET CULLINANE, daughter of Patrick Cullinane, native of Tuam, county Galway, Ireland, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 48 West Thirty-seventh street, at two o'clock, on Saturday, August 2.

CURLEY.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Friday, August 1, ROSE CURLEY, daughter of Peter and Rose Ann Curley, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's Herald.

DELAHANTY.—At Astoria, Long Island City, on Friday, August 1, JAMES DELAHANTY, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, at Astoria, on Sunday, August 3, at two o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in St. Mary's Cemetery, Flushing, L. I.

DENECKE.—On Thursday, July 31, OTTILIE, widow of William Denecke, in her 67th year of age.

Relativs and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's church, corner of Forty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, on Saturday, August 2, at half-past two o'clock.

DORAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, August 1, JAMES DORAN, a native of the parish of Street, county Longford, Ireland, aged 44 years.

May his soul rest in peace.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, August 3, at two P. M., from his late residence, 56 Dean street.

DREW.—At Drewville, Putnam county, N. Y., on Thursday, July 31, THOMAS DREW, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Daniel Drew, are invited to attend the funeral, at the Brewster's station Methodist church, on Sunday, August 3, at two o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central depot (Harlem Railroad) at 9:15 A. M. on Sunday.

GILDERSLEEVE.—On Thursday, July 31, W. HARRY GILDERSLEEVE, only son of William H. and Anna E. Gildersleeve, aged 8 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 1,003 Second avenue, corner Fifty-third street, on Sunday, August 3, at two o'clock P. M.

Long Island and Jersey papers, please copy.

HICKS.—On Thursday, July 31, after a short illness, ANNIE, daughter of Matthew and Maggie Hicks, aged 2 years, 1 month and 11 days.

A bud in earth to bloom in heaven.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 414 East Sixteenth street, on Saturday, August 2, at one o'clock P. M.

HOCTOR.—On Thursday, July 31, 1873, TIMOTHY HOCTOR, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 148th street and the Boulevard, on Sunday, August 3, at twelve o'clock noon.

KELLEY.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 31, 1873, JOHN B. KELLEY, aged 52 years.

A kind, gentle and loving father.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of his son-in-law, George A. Hayes, 141 East Forty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, on Sunday, August 3, at one P. M.

KNABESCHUCH.—On Friday, August 1, after a short illness, EDWARD KNABESCHUCH, beloved husband of Magdalena Knabeschuch, aged 49 years, 1 month and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 142 West Houston street. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Twenty-first street, near Sixth avenue, on Sunday, August 3, at two o'clock; thence to Greenwood Cemetery.

LIPPE.—On Thursday evening, July 31, JULIA LIPPE, daughter of Henry J. and Theresa Lippe, aged 8 months and 7 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 219 West Thirty-third street, on Saturday, at two P. M.

MEAGHER.—On Thursday, July 31, LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Patrick and Bridget Meagher, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 124 Sheriff street, on Sunday, August 3, at one o'clock. Remains to be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

MEGRATH.—On Thursday morning, July 31, CHARLES E. MEGRATH, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother, George Megrath, No. 30 West Nineteenth street, on Saturday, August 2, at eleven o'clock.

MEYER.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, August 1, 1873, the infant son of John D. and Wilhelmine Meyer, aged 7 days.

MURPHY.—On Thursday, July 31, MARGARET MURPHY, wife of James Murphy, a native of Tullow, county Carlow, Ireland, aged 66 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 333 East Thirty-third street, August 2, at two o'clock, P. M.

MCINTIRE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, July 31, at the residence of his parents, 405 Greenwich street, ARCHIBALD MCINTIRE, Jr., in the 13th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

MCNIFF.—On Thursday, July 31, after a short illness, JAMES MCNIFF, the beloved husband of Bridget McNiff, a native of the county Leitrim, parish Oughtrough, Ireland, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, northeast corner of Eightieth street and Second avenue, on Saturday, August 2, at nine o'clock A. M. to St. Vincent Ferrar's church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

Boston and California papers please copy.

O'CONNELL.—On Friday, August 1, Mrs. ALICE O'CONNELL.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 5 Prospect street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, at ten o'clock A. M.

O'DONNELL.—On Friday, August 1, after a short illness, JOHANA O'DONNELL, aged 61 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, Charles O'Donnell, 135 Meserole avenue, Greenpoint.

PALMER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 30, ROBERT A. PALMER, aged 12 years, 3 months and 4 days.

Funeral on Saturday, August 2, from the residence of his parents, 160 East Eighty-fourth street, at one P. M.

PAYNE.—At his country residence, Neversink, N. J., on Thursday, July 31, WILLIAM PAYNE, aged 62 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Presbyterian (Dr. McLeod's) church, Twelfth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, on Monday, August 4, at half-past two o'clock P. M.

PETTIGREW.—On Thursday, July 31, THOMAS D. BROWN, only son of William R. and Margaret A. Pettigrew, aged 1 year, 3 months and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his parent's residence, 138 Wilson street, Williamsburg, on Saturday afternoon, August 2, at half-past three o'clock.

RAYMOND.—Suddenly, on Friday, August 1, Mr. JAMES B. RAYMOND, at the residence of his parents, No. 60 West Eleventh street.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SAGE.—On Friday morning, August 1, MABLE ADELAIDE, daughter of Gardner A., Jr., and Irene A. Sage, aged 3 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, August 2, at four o'clock, from the residence of Richard C. Combes, at Highbridge, Carmansville. Carriages will be in waiting for the three o'clock train from Thirtieth street depot at Fort Washington station.

SCHAETTLER.—On Thursday, July 31, HELENE, third daughter of Ferdinand and Caroline Schaettler, in the 13th year of her age.

Funeral service at the house of her parents, 162d street, Grove Hill, Melrose, on Sunday, August 3, at two o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—At Harlem, on Friday morning, August 1, HARVEY GREGORY, only son of William Alvin and Sarah Almira Smith, aged 1 year, 5 months and 25 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 154 East 127th street, on Sunday, August 3, at half-past one P. M.

SULLIVAN.—On Thursday, July 31, after a short and severe illness, KATE M. SULLIVAN, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 859 Sixth avenue, at half-past eight o'clock A. M., this day (Saturday). The remains will be taken to St. Peter's church, Barclay street, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

TEASDALE.—On Thursday morning, July 31, at Saratoga, GEORGE R. TEASDALE, of Morrisania.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Boston road, near Home street, Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

THOMAS.—At Grand View, on Hudson, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 30, 1873, MINNIE SEYMOUR, wife of James R. Thomas and daughter of the late H. C. Seymour, aged 23 years.

The funeral will take place from the Reformed church at Piermont, on Saturday morning, August 2, at half-past eleven o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Train (via Northern Railroad of New Jersey) leaves Pavonia ferry at 9:30 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Sparkill station.

TOTTEN.—On Thursday, July 31, MARY AGNES, daughter of Joseph and Mary Agnes Totten, aged 18 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, 169 Allen street, on Sunday, August 3, at half-past one o'clock P. M.

URIS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 31, 1873, ELLEN URIS, aged 78 years.

Funeral will take place this day (Saturday), August 2, at two P. M., from 443 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN ARSDALE.—In this city, on Thursday, July 31, ALTON TAYLOR, only son of Arnet and Phebe M. Van Arsdale, aged 10 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 195, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 467 Canal street, on Saturday evening, at eight P. M.

VAN HARLINGEN.—On Thursday, July 31, after a short and severe illness, FRANCES H., wife of Dr. J. Van Harlingen.

Funeral services at the Central Baptist church, Bridge street, Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 2, at half-past nine A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred at Millstone, N. J.

WARE.—On Thursday, July 31, ROBERT WARE, a native of Liverpool, England.

The friends of the family, and also his brother-in-law, John Reilly, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 540 Third avenue, on Saturday, August 2d, a quarter to ten o'clock A. M., precisely, thence to St. Gabriel's church, Thirty-seventh street, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

WALKER.—On Friday, August 1, GEORGE WALKER, son of John and Euphemy Walker, aged 5 years, 1 month and 18 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 22 Desbrosses street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one P. M.

WEBB.—At Morristown, N. J., on Saturday morning, August 1, Mrs. JULIA C. WEBB, daughter of the late John B. C. Morris, of Oswego, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from St. Peter's church, Morristown, on Tuesday, August 5, at ten o'clock A. M. Trains of Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad (Morris and Essex division) connect at foot of Barclay street, at a quarter past seven A. M.

YOUNG.—At Jamaica, Long Island, in the 68th year of his age, SIDNEY J. YOUNG.

Funeral at his residence on Sunday, August 3, at two o'clock P. M.

Long Island papers please copy.

ZIMMER.—On Friday, August 1, at half-past one o'clock A. M., EMIL AUGUST ZIMMER, youngest son of Frederick and Mary Zimmer.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 147 Delancey street, to Greenwood Cemetery, on Saturday, August 2, at nine A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

4TH AV., BETWEEN 116TH AND 117TH STS., HARlem, in the candy store.—A first class cook to go out by the day to cook dinners.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, washer and ironer or to do housework in a small family; good city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—AN EXPERIenced woman as first class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; best city reference.

152 WEST 28TH ST., IN REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman as excellent cook; would go a short distance in the country with a private family; best city reference.

220 WEST 27TH ST., ROOM 6.—A RESPECTABLE woman as first class cook, by the day or week; fully understands all kinds of cooking; good references.

352 7TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS., second floor.—A competent German to cook, wash and iron for a private American family; best reference.

862 2D AV., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A REspectable young girl as plain cook, excellent baker, washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country or a first class boarding house; best city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

214 WEST 54TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN AS chambermaid and to do waiting or fine washing; excellent city reference.

223 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO UP stairs work in a boarding house and assist with the washing.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

138 THOMPSON ST.—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL as seamstress; has her own sewing machine.

241 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, lately landed, as first class dressmaker; five years in last employment; good reference.

308 WEST 23D ST.—A DRESSMAKER, BY THE day or month; can cut and fit and trim in the latest style; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country. Address DRESSMAKER.

684 6TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS dressmaker would like the work of a few more first class families; none to surpass in fitting and trimming; dresses made over equal to new; by the day.

General Housework, &c.

36 3D AV., NEAR 10TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN girl to do general housework in a respectable American family; city references. Can be seen for two days.

86 EAST 3D ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL IN A small family to do general housework.

184 BAINBRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small family, where she can have her little boy, three years old, with her. Address Mrs. GOSS.

217 EAST 25TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTable young woman to do general housework in a private family; is a good baker; understands milk and butter; country preferred; city reference.

450 19TH ST., ROOM 13.—A YOUNG WOMAN, lately arrived from Scotland, to do general housework in a small Protestant family.

516 EAST 11TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A GERMAN girl, 18 years of age, to do light housework in a small private family. Call for two days.

Housekeepers, &c.

81 3D AV.—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WOMAN as housekeeper for an elderly gentleman or widower; no objection to the care of one or two small children or the country; city references. Call for two days.

91 CHRISTOPHER ST., NEAR BLEECKER, FIRST floor, room No. 3.—A young widow as housekeeper; city reference.

203 EAST 39TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady as housekeeper in a small family; can do plain sewing; has her own machine; wages not so much an object as a home.

462 6TH AV., NEAR 28TH ST., TWO FLIGHTS up.—A refined young lady, of pleasing address, as housekeeper or companion for an aged widower or bachelor; no objections to travel. Call on Miss NORTON. Don't ring.

658 FULTON ST., NEAR ELLIOTT PLACE, Brooklyn.—A middle-aged Protestant widow, without encumbrance, as working housekeeper; country preferred; willing to do all the work in a small, plain family, or would do upstairs work and take care of a child; good sewer and can come well recommended.

689 6TH AV.—A YOUNG LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER; prefers a widower's or bachelor's family. Call on Mrs. MORELL, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., one flight up.

A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WIDOW WISHES A situation as working housekeeper; is fully competent and trustworthy; is a good sick nurse, willing and obliging. Address C. H., 38 Bleecker st., Working Women's Protective Union.

ENGLISH WIDOW AS HOUSEKEEPER; FOND OF children; widower's family preferred. Address Mrs. DOUGLASS, Herald Uptown Branch office.

Laundresses, &c.

13 WEST 44TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., REAR.—A REspectable woman to do laundry work by the day. Call or address.

49 CANNON ST., BASEMENT.—A YOUNG AMERIcan widow as laundress or to do general housework in a small family. Address.

114 WEST 3D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing, ironing or housecleaning; best city reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS PLAIN washer and ironer in a hotel or boarding house; no objection to the country; good reference.

208 WEST 26TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A WOMAN TO take in washing and ironing at her own house; either gentlemen's or families' washing; good reference.

300 CLINTON ST., BROOKLYN.—A RELIABLE woman to go out by the day to do washing, house and office cleaning. Apply at the drug store of Elias L. Hull.

315 WEST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing at her own house, or would go out by the day to wash or do housecleaning. City references.

333 EAST 13TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class laundress wishes to do fine washing and ironing at her own house, or go out by the day; first class city reference.

474 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN wishes to take in washing or go out by the day; best city reference.

488 6TH AV., ROOM 14.—A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL as thorough laundress in a private family; country preferred during Summer; excellent city references.

Nurses, &c.

81 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS NURSE to an invalid lady; is a first class seamstress; city references.

132 CHRISTOPHER ST., TOP FLOOR.—A REspectable young married woman as wet nurse; own baby four months old.

220 WEST 23D ST.—A VERY COMPETENT MONTHLY or invalid nurse is ready for an engagement; no objection to the country; best references.

325 EAST 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a baby to mind or to wet nurse.

432 WEST 38TH ST., ROOM 10.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a child to nurse at her own home, where it will have a mother's care.

517 2D AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 29TH STS.—A respectable young girl to take charge of a child.

546 9TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET nurse.

1,435 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WET NURSE, with a fresh breast of milk.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO TAKE A child to nurse. Address Dr. STEWART, Rutherford Park, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

63 RUTGERS ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTAble German girl as lady's maid or chambermaid; excellent hairdresser and seamstress.

ANY LADY GOING TO ENGLAND DESIRING THE help of a girl (English) for her children for her passage—never seasick—may hear of one by addressing M. H., Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY, WHO WRITES AND SEWS WELL, would like immediate employment. Address E. G. W., station E.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION IMMEdiately, either as a governess or lady's maid. Inquire at 211 East 17th st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A POSITION BY A LADY capable of teaching the English branches and rudiments of French and music. Address M. E. M., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A MIDDLE-AGED, STEADY, COLORED WOMAN TO do general housework for a family of three; good wages and a good home to the right person. Apply at 113 East 26th st., on Saturday and Sunday, between 10 and 12.

COOK WANTED—AT 3?0 WEST 23D ST.; A YOUNG woman, not over 30 years of age, who understands her business; no old woman wanted; best wages paid to smart girl. Apply immediately.

LITERARY LADY OR GENTLEMAN WANTED—WITH special talent for popular newspaper writing on business topics; must be able to write lively sketches of business enterprise and be ingenious in framing advertisements; will require entire time; position permanent; answer must state salary expected and include specimen article by writing up some prominent business house. Address PUBLIC VOICE, Post office, Philadelphia.

OPERATORS WANTED—FIRST RATE HANDS TO make ladies' fine underclothing by Wheeler & Wilson's machine; none but experts need apply at LORD & TAYLOR'S, at 20th st. entrance.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN AS GOOD COOK, washer and ironer; she must be neat and thoroughly competent and furnish good references. Apply Saturday, August 2, at 18 East 33d st., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY WITH NO CHILdren an experienced woman cook; also a chambermaid; best city references required. Call at 331 West 23d street.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FOREwoman to superintend the manufacture of undershirts, drawers and dressing robes. Address, giving full particulars, including age, reference, experience, &c., box 172 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—AT HOME RESTAURANT, 500 3d AV., dishwasher and cook (women); Germans preferred.

WANTED—FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL A LIGHT patented article for ladies and children's use; 349 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Call until the 15th. Dr. MANLY.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK to go in the country; small family; must be willing and have reference. Apply immediately at 133 East 60th st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, A short distance from the city. Apply after 9 o'clock, this day, at 529 6th av., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A BONUS WILL BE PAID TO ANY PERSON OBtaining a position for a young Englishman in a first class firm as clerk, &c.; steady and industrious; excellent city references. Address F. J. M., Herald office.

A BOY OF 16 WISHES A SITUATION IN SOME wholesale business; writes a plain hand and is good at figures. Address FRANK, box 126 Herald office.

A YOUTH OF 18 WANTS A SITUATION IN A BAR or grocery; willing to work. Address J. K., box 215 Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN, WHO SPEAKS PORTUGESE AND German fluently and tolerable English, wishes a situation in any business; best reference on hand. Address ITAPARICA, box 114 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS waiter in a private family; four years' good reference; cause of leaving, family going to Europe. Address J. K. D., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS OF AGE, WISHES A situation in an office; he is a good penman; correct and quick at figures. Address A. S., Post office, Eighty-sixth street.

A YOUNG MAN AS COOK—LATELY FROM IREland—wants a situation in a hotel or restaurant; understands his work well; will be found willing and obliging; will go as assistant cook in the city or country; any person wanting the above will find every satisfaction; will engage by the week or month or half-year; wages to please, moderate; also, understands pastry, puddings and pies, all kinds of meats, roasting or boiling. Address P. M., cook, No. 461 3d av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A GOOD COOK AND carver; best reference. Inquire of W. R., 205 West 20th st.

TO JOURNALISTS.—A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION and ability, and of several years' experience as a journalist, desires employment on some newspaper, daily or weekly, published in the city; is a good reporter and proof reader and is well posted in politics and the topics of the day. Address A. B. C., box 118 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS bottler or porter in a store; seven years in last place; not afraid of work; good references; security if required. Address R. J. G., 86 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS JANITOR, BY A GOOD, steady plumber; will do repairs on water pipes. Address SIMMONS, 737 Broadway, room 21.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, PLACE IN A PRIvate family or boarding house, city or country; will make himself useful; best city reference. Address R. F. H., Herald Uptown Branch office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELLER FOR THE FURNIture trade, for the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio, to sell parlor furniture; must have best recommendations; good salary paid. Address B., box 164 Herald office.

A DENTIST AS ASSISTANT WANTED.—TWO YOUNG men, fairly educated, of some means, have a rare opportunity to learn the profession at PRETERRE BROTHERS', 159 Bowery.

A POSITION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR BOOKkeeper, by a young married man of experience, who is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address KING, box 174 Herald office.

A PRACTICAL MAN IN THE WATCH AND CLOCK trade, and also having a thorough knowledge of the jewelry trade, is desirous of obtaining a situation as salesman in a wholesale or first class retail house. Address B. H., Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED—ONE WHO IS WILLING to make himself generally useful. Address, stating wages expected, BOOKS, station D, New York.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—IMMEDIATELY; COMPEtent and industrious. Apply this day, from 10 to 4, to G. W. STRICKLAND, 78 Cedar st.

ORDER CLERK WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE drug house. Address, with city references, DRUGS, Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED—ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands the lamp and glassware business and is well acquainted with the trade through the Middle and Western States. Address, stating terms, reference, &c., box 4,551 Post office.

SITUATION AS TRAVELLING OR LOCAL SALESman in a manufacturing, commission or wholesale house, by a single gentleman; one who is experienced, well known and can command a large trade South and West. Address E. G. C., box 168 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN THE lace department; one fully able to take charge of the department; wages liberal. Address in writing or personally, giving reference, D. SAMUELS, box 1,398 Post office, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED IN BOSTON.—A SALESMAN OF TWENTY years' experience, having a thorough acquaintance with the clothing trade, is desirous of making an arrangement with some first class New York house as resident salesman in Boston either for tailors' trimmings or woollens; New York and Boston references. Address TRADE, box 2,393 Boston Post office.

WANTED—A CLEVER, ACTIVE, APT AND ACCUrate young lawyer; experienced in real estate law and practice, able to examine titles and to draw all conveyancing papers; to a good man good compensation will be given. Address box 4,426 Post office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BOOKKEEPER, TO EXamine a set of books. Address, with reference and daily compensation required, E. C. R., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN OF ABILITY AND experience, as salesman; position permanent; on salary and commission. Apply after 9 A. M. VIRTUE & YORSTON, 12 Dey st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN AS OUT AND IN DOOR clerk in a wholesale commission business; salary paid and deposit of $1,000 required. Address H. P., box 1,721 Post office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKkeeper; must be fully competent and be well recommended; salary $60 month first year. Address box 2,049 Post office.

WANTED—BY A QUALIFIED ENGLISH CHEMIST (married), a situation as clerk in a drug store. Apply to J. A. JOHN, 198 Clinton st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS gardener; understands the business in all its branches; good references. Address C. H., care Kleinder & Long, 907 Broadway, New York.

A FIRST CLASS GARDENER AND COACHMAN (both German) want situations on a gentleman's place; best reference. Address KLEINHARDT, New England Hotel.

A COMPETENT GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION; long experience in conducting business; most trustworthy; married; no family. Apply at 94 Christopher st.

A SCOTCHMAN WANTS A COACHMAN'S OR groom's position to a single gentleman; is thoroughly competent; best city and old country reference. Call on or address TOLMIE, 311 4th av., Wright's harness store.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom or groom; understands the care and management of horses and keeping wagons and harness in order; is willing and obliging, as his reference will show. Call on or address, for three days, J. S., 337 West 41st st., in the rear.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTed—By a German; married; wife as first class cook; good reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, 215 West 27th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE, MIDDLE AGED man of North Germany, as farmer and gardener; understands his business; references. Address Mr. GEORGE WARD, corner Fulton and Washington sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COACHman and groom; unexceptionable reference from last employer. Inquire for or address JAMES, at Brewster & Co.'s, 84 5th av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A YOUNG ENGLISHman (strongly recommended to any gentleman wanting a colt breaker and trainer) as coachman; is a splendid rider and driver; honest and sober. Address WILSON, Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS COACHman, by a single man; has the best city reference from his late employer. Call on or address W. M., 144 5th av., Stilling's harness store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER; SINgle man preferred. Call on R. S. FLEET, Bushwick av., corner of Grand st., Williamsburg, Brooklyn, E. D.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED for the best thing out; sells everywhere; indispensable when once seen; live men can coin money; $7 capital to commence. HENDERSON, 116 Nassau st., room 7.

A SINGLE MAN WANTED—TO TEND BAR AND wait on table; German preferred. Address, in English, E. R. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

CANVASSERS WANTED—IN EVERY CITY, COUNty and watering place; a popular and paying business for live men. A. A. CONSTANTINE, 42 Cortlandt st., New York.

I AM NOW READY TO ENGAGE FOUR OR FIVE more reliable and energetic men as agents for an article that has already achieved a large local sale. Call on T. R. S., National Hotel, No. 5 Cortlandt st.

SOMETHING NEW.—THE INFALLIBLE TELEGRAphic and Postal Card Cipher, saving fifty per cent in telegraphing; each owner of the cipher author of his own key; canvassers wanted for New York city. Call between 10 and 12 A. M. at 303 Broadway, room No. 5.

THREE GOOD WAITERS WANTED—AT THE UNITED States Hotel, Far Rockaway, L. I. Inquire at 39 Canal st.

WANTED—IN A SILK HOUSE, A SMART, ACTIVE young man to make himself useful; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address, stating salary wanted, box 3,290 New York Post office.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART MAN AS WAITER; must be of good habits and willing to work. Such a man can apply, with reference, to C. H. WHEELOCK, No. 2 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—LIVE CANVASSERS FOR FIRST CLASS Family Journal, with two splendid Chromos as premiums to subscribers; fine chance. D. MUELLER, 120 Nassau st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN TO GO IN THE country; must understand care of horse, milking, gardening, &c.; must be well recommended; wages, not over $20 per month. Apply at 12 o'clock, office WM. W. WAKEMAN & CO., 22 William st.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with cutting and packing soap; no other need apply. JAMES BUCHAN & CO., 190 Elizabeth st.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A BOY, WHO IS A GOOD READER. Address, with references, L. E. X., Herald office.

WANTED—A PACKER IN A DRY GOODS COMMISsion house; one who knows his business and not afraid to work. Address box 1,986 Post office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN AS AN ATtendant to an elderly gentleman; wages $30 per month and board. References. Apply to IRA O. MILLER, 169 Fulton street.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN WHO UNDERSTAND THE coal business, to solicit trade. Apply to B. C. KURTZ & CO., 80 Wall st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—THREE GOOD GROOMS, ACCUSTOMED to the care of trotting horses, to go six miles in the country. Inquire for GILBERT, at 134 West 39th st., Saturday, from 3 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS SALOON WAITER; ONE who is neat and tidy and willing to work steady. Apply at 524 8th av.

WANTED—A STRONG, WILLING BOY, ABOUT 18 years of age, to assist in carrying out lunches and make himself generally useful; $15 a month, board and washing. Call, after three o'clock, at No. 7 Wall street, top floor.

$6 PER WEEK.—YOUNG MAN WANTED, AGE about 16; must be a good writer and willing to work at anything. Address PERFUME, 173 Greenwich st.

THE TRADES.

A FIRST CLASS CUTTER AND TASTEFUL DEsigner of misses' and children's suits wanted, at LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

ASSISTANT PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR WANTED. Address, with portrait and terms, HIRAM, box 454 Elizabeth, N. J.

CUTTER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF CUSTOM department in a clothing house in Brooklyn; also three or four salesmen; must be competent and well recommended. Address, stating experience and salary expected, J. B., Brooklyn Branch Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUStom shirt cutter. Address A., box 123 Herald office.

TO CHURCH BUILDERS.—A FIRST CLASS MAN, who has had 12 years' experience in church building, wants to hire as foreman carpenter; can furnish reference from some of the leading architects of this city. Address CHURCH BUILDER, Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS IMprover, by a young man who has been one year at the trade; good reference. Address WILLIAM PIERCE, 433 Canal street.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPH PRINTER AND TONER; none but one who thoroughly understands his business need apply; references and terms required. Address PHOTOGRAPHER, Scovill M. F. G. Co., No. 4 Beekman st., New York.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS ABLE TO TAKE charge of the cutting and designing department in a manufacturing business of ladies' suits and cloaks. Address S. X., box 148 Herald office.

WANTED—A CUSTOM CUTTER, IN A WHOLESALE clothing house. Call, 10 A. M., at 50 White st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DEMANDE UNE PLACE pour garder un jeune enfant et coudre; bons renseignements. Ecrire a FRENCH GIRL, box 357 Elizabeth (N. J.) Post office.

FOR SALE.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED HUDSON STREET CORNER Liquor Store, elegantly fitted up, with lease; cheap rent; for $250 if bought this day. Apply to CAMPBELL, Auctioneer, 348 Hudson street.

A DOWNTOWN SAMPLE, LAGER BEER AND Lunch Room for sale cheap; also corner Liquor Stores on all business streets and avenues; Ale Vaults, downtown Sample Rooms, Restaurants, Chop Houses. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A CIGAR STORE FOR SALE CHEAP; ALSO FIRST class Grocery Stores, Bakeries, Confectionery, Toy and Variety Store; country Drug Stores, roadside Hotels. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

AN A1 SAMPLE ROOM—DAY TRADE; THE BEST location down town; large business done; five years' lease; a cash customer will get a bargain. Particulars LLOYD, 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL AND FIXtures of an old established Shoe Store. Good reasons given for selling. For further particulars inquire of JAMES W. DAVIS, 87 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LIQUOR STORES on the east side; cheap; long lease and low rent; also license. Inquire at 434 East Thirteenth street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MANUFACTURING COOPERage Business, with Building and Ground; trade well established; price low; full particulars by mail. Address box 604 Post office, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A SET OF KITCHEN UTENSILS FOR light housekeeping, very cheap. No. 9 Abingdon square.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, GOOD WILL AND FIXtures of an old-established Liquor Store, on the southeast corner of Mott and Spring streets, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A FINE WORK SHOP, WITH SCROLL Band and Circular Saws, Boring, Moulding and Turning Machines; full sets Finishing Tools, formerly used for manufacture of wood brackets, and fine lot of Patterns, at low price for cash. Address D., box 149 Herald office.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE most pleasant and best located road house in the State; must be passed to go to Jerome and Fleetwood race courses; doing a large business; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address ROAD HOUSE, Herald Uptown Branch office.

FOR SALE—A WELL PAYING BOOT AND SHOE store, No. 884 Third avenue. A. CAMPBELL, 609 Sixth avenue or 884 Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A BAR AND LUNCH ROOM, DOING A paying business; a reasonable offer will not be refused if sold to day. 32 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED Brown and Bluestone Yard. For further particulars apply corner of Court and Leonard streets, South Brooklyn.

IRON ROOF, ABOUT 35X50 FEET, WITH WROUGHT iron columns and rafters, for sale at a low price by R. L. & A. STUART, 169 Chambers street.

LIQUOR STORE FOR SALE—NEAR FERRY. Inquire at 47 West street.

NEWS, STATIONERY AND CIGAR STORE (NO OPposition) for sale at a sacrifice; best of reasons for selling out. Call on or address I. G. WITHERS, 698 Seventh avenue.

$800 WILL BUY ENTIRE STOCK OF H. STANYnought's Writing Inks; or, with exclusive right to manufacture and sell the same, $3,500. These inks took the premium at the last Fair of the American Institute. Call at 131 Varick, near Spring street. H. STANYNOUGHT'S.

MACHINERY.

A SUPERIOR STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—CYLINder, 24x79 inches, in perfect order; for sale at a low price, by R. L. & A. STUART, 169 Chambers street.

FOR SALE—HOISTING, HORIZONTAL, UPRIGHT and portable Engines, Boilers, Tanks, Shafting, Pulleys, Piping, Laundry Machinery, Bath Tubs, &c., at BENJAMIN FOX'S, Nos. 514 and 516 West Thirty-fourth street.

FURNITURE.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUFACturers and Decorators, will remove from 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious warerooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East Twentieth street, opposite Lord & Taylor's.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FURNIture and Bedding at lowest cash prices, by weekly instalments, at O'FARRELL'S warehouse, 410 Eighth avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

A MAGNIFICENT FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRror, large size, and an elegant French plate Pier Mirror, with cornices and console table to match, nearly new (made by Merriam), in rich gilt frames, modern style, for sale; a great bargain. BATTERSON'S, 690 Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street.

A MAGNIFICENT PARLOR SUIT, COVERED SILK brocade, cost $800, for $200; do., $125, do. $40; Pianoforte cost $1,200, for $500, including Stool, Cover; Parlor, Chamber Dining Furniture a sacrifice. 36 West 15th st., near 5th av.

A MAGNIFICENT TURKISH PARLOR SUIT, COVered two colored reps, silk tassels, cost $750, for $250 cash; Marie Antoinette style satin Parlor Suit, cost $575, for $200; brocatel and reps Suits, $65, $50 and $35; Pianoforte, Paintings; Chamber, Library, Dining Room Furniture; Carpets, Mirrors, Curtains, &c., for any reasonable offer. Call immediately. Residence 104 East Twenty-fifth street, near Fourth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS OUTFIT IN FURNITURE; ALSO Pickhardt's patent Parlor Beds for sale, by JOHN HERLICH & CO., at 880 and 882 Broadway.

A FAMILY, LEAVING TOWN, WILL SELL THEIR Furniture to first reasonable bidder. Call at 550 Third avenue, second floor.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE AT THE LOWEST CASH prices; weekly or monthly payments taken. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A MAHOGANY EXTENSION TABLE, 5 feet wide, 14 feet long, $50. 104 East Seventeenth st.

GOOD SECOND HAND AND MISFIT CARPETS (A specialty), all sizes, rich patterns, English Brussels and Ingrain, very cheap, at 112 Fulton street, between William and Nassau.

PIER GLASSES AND MANTELS.—I WANT TWO Mantel Mirrors and two Pier Glasses, cheap for cash. Address BRYAN, 308 West Twenty-third street, for one week.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS FOR FURNIture, Carpets and Bedding, at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 155 and 157 Chatham street. An immense stock and low prices.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—T. J. DAVIS, INventor and only maker of the Improved Artificial Human Eye, acknowledged by the faculty to be the only correct imitations of nature in the world. 127 East Fifteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

MEDICAL.

ATTENTION!—DR. FRANKLIN, LATE OF PRUSSIA, consultation free. Private office 161 Bleecker street.

ADVICE FREE.—DR. & MME. DESPARD, PHYsicians, 41 East Twenty-eighth st., near Fourth av.

A.—MME. MAXWELL, PHYSICIAN, RESIDENCE 114 East Tenth street, near Third avenue.

A.—DR. AND MME. GRINDLE, PHYSICIANS (25 years' practice), 120 West Twenty-sixth street.

A. M. MAURICEAU, M. D.—OFFICE 129 LIBERTY street, near Greenwich street.

A.—MADAME RESTELL, PHYSICIAN SINCE 1840—Office, No. 1 East 52d st., first door from 5th av.

MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, 154 EAST Twenty-eighth st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 lat., or nothing to the north of 43.
On the Homeward Passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 lat., or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.
FROM NEW YORK.
*RUSSIA....W'day, July 30 CALABRIA.Sa'day, Aug. 2
*JAVA...W'day, August 6 SAMARIA...Sa'day, Aug. 16
*CUBA...W'day, August 13 ABYSSINIA.Sa'day, Aug. 23
*SCOTIA.W'sday, August 20 BATAVIA...Sa'day, Aug. 30
*ALGERIA.W'sday, Aug. 27
and every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
or to P. H. DU VERNET,
Clark and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CALABRIA EMbark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand street, Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on Saturday, August 2, 1873.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

INMAN LINE
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.—Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF BROOKLYN........Saturday, August 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday August 9, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK........Saturday, August 16, noon.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, August 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL........Saturday, August 23, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.........Thursday, August 28, 9 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and Thursday, from pier 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $70, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at low rates.
Steerage—To Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
For steerage passage at 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, 402 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, 102 State street, Boston.
F. C. BROWN, 32 South Clark, corner Lake street, Chicago.
WILLIAM INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
New and full-powered steamships,
sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
ADRIATIC..........................Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC............................Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC............................Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.
OCEANIC...........................Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
—From the White Star dock, Pavonia ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, staterooms, smoking room and bathrooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardess accompany the steamer.
Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30 in Currency.
Those wishing to send for friends in the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upwards.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 19 Broadway, New York.
Bills of lading issued to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, Grace..............Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
ITALY, Grigs..............Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, Thomas............Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.............Saturday, Aug. 23, at 3 P. M.
For London direct.
DENMARK, Sumner..........Thursday, Aug. 14, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return Tickets at Reduced Rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

JOHN O'DONOVAN ROSSA, PIER 47, FOOT HOUSton street.—Passengers taking passage by the beautiful National steamship SPAIN, 11 o'clock Saturday, can get the company's drafts, payable everywhere.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—STEAM TO QUEENStown and Liverpool.
Sailing every Wednesday.
MANHATTAN, Price..................August 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Morgan...................August 13, 9:30 P. M.
From pier 46 North River.
Cabin Passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

DOMINION LINE.
FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.
The A1 full powered elegant British Steamship
LORD CLIVE,
3,300 tons register, will sail for the above port from pier 23 East River, on Tuesday, August 5.
Rates of passage.
Cabin, $70 to $80 currency, according to accommodation.
Steerage, $25, currency.
Apply to SNOW & BURGESS, 66 South street, Agents.

STATE LINE.
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line pier, Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:—
VIRGINIA.....................Wednesday, August 6
ALABAMA.....................
PENNSYLVANIA................Wednesday, September 3
VIRGINIA....................Wednesday, September 17
and every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.
Drafts for £1 and upwards.
For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

NORSE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Steam to London direct,
taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania and the principal Norwegian ports.
The splendid new powerful steamship
HAKON ADELSTEEN,
Captain Muller, will leave her dock, Harbeck stores, Brooklyn, on
Tuesday, August 5.
Price of passage, currency.
To London..........First cabin, $65...Steerage, $30
To Bergen and Christiania.First cabin, $80..Steerage $38
The new steamship SANCT OLAF will follow on the 19th of August.
For freight or passage apply to the general agents of the company,
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
27 South William street.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamers sail from pier 20 North River, New York,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
VICTORIA......Sat. Aug. 2 TRINACRIA...Wed., Aug. 20
COLUMBIA...Wed., Aug. 6 CALIFORNIA..Sat., Aug. 23
CASTALIA.....Sat., Aug. 9 CALEDONIA.Wed., Aug. 27
EUROPA......Wed., Aug. 13 INDIA..........Sat., Aug. 30
ANGLIA.......Sat., Aug. 16 ITALIA.........Sat., Sept. 3
The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin staterooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.
RATES OF PASSAGE
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. steamers. Gold.	Wed. steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and 65
Cabin return tickets securing best accommodation	$130	$130

Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland or the Continent issued at lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount at current rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE.
NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT.
The steamers of this line will sail from pier 18 East River, as follows:—
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper..........Wednesday, August 6
Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate $45; Steerage, $30, currency; Excursion tickets, $120. Apply to agents, 70 South street. E. E. MORGAN'S SONS.

FOR CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON AND ALL other points in England and Wales.
The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first class steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad wharf Jersey City, as follows:—
GLAMORGAN..........................Saturday, August 2
PEMBROKE...................................August 20
First cabin passage, $75 and $80, currency; second cabin, $55, currency; steerage, $33, currency. Prepaid Steerage Certificates from Cardiff, $33, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars apply to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
17 Broadway, New York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North River as follows:—
VILLE DU HAVRE, Surmont..............Saturday, August 9
PEREIRE, Danre......................Saturday, August 23
ST. LAURENT, Roussan...............Saturday, September 6
EUROPE, Lemarie....................Saturday, September 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (INCLUDING WINE) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

WHITE CROSS LINE.
STEAM TO ANTWERP DIRECT.
The splendid, new, powerful steamship
C. F. FUNCH, P. Knudsen, Commander,
will leave her dock, Harbeck's stores, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 5th August, at noon. Price of passage:—First cabin, $75, currency; steerage, $30, gold. Steamship STEINMANN will follow. For freight or passage apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William street.

COOK'S AUTUMNAL TOURS.
COOK'S Tour to Egypt, Palestine, &c., and Return; hotel and travelling expenses included, for $440, gold.
COOK'S eighth personally conducted party to Paris, Vienna, Venice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Vesuvius, Pompeii, &c., will sail September 13; ninety days' expenses paid for $500, gold.
COOK'S second personally conducted party round the world will sail from San Francisco October 15 next.
COOK'S tickets enable individuals to travel as they please—independent of parties—and by any train, steamer or diligence.
COOK'S American Tours, combining the Northern and Western Lakes, Saratoga, Niagara Falls, White Mountains, Long Branch, springs and mountains of Virginia, Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, &c.
COOK'S Excursionist, containing 1,000 skeleton Tours, with actual fares and expenses, 10 cents, by mail, postpaid.
COOK, SON & JENKINS,
262 Broadway, New York.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain J. Meyer, will sail on Thursday, August 7, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
First cabin, $120. Second cabin, $72.
Steerage, $30, payable in United States gold.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.
The CIMBRIA will sail August 14.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
For Southampton and Bremen.
The steamship NEW YORK, Captain F. Klingkist, will sail on Wednesday, August 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship RHEIN, Captain E. Brickenstein, on Saturday, August 9.
Rates of passage to London, Havre and Bremen, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First cabin..$120
Second cabin..72
Steerage..30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Bowling Green.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.
TAPSCOTT'S Emigration and Foreign Exchange Office, 86 South street, New York.
For drafts of £1 and upwards, and passage tickets by steamship and sailing packet at the lowest rates. Apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
86 South street, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court House, 41 Chambers street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE
to
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
via Panama,
carrying mails, passengers and freight to
Aspinwall, Panama, Santa Martha, Greytown and Pacific coast of Mexico,
Central America,
Peru and Chile.
August 5—Steamer RISING STAR, Captain J. B. Hildreth, will leave pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Captain ———, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 20th of each month from New York connect with the company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. The splendid steamship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about August 24 for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.
One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco August 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street.
H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY FOR PUERTA PLATA, Samana and Santo Domingo City. The United States Mail steamship TYBEE, Captain E. A. Delanoy, will leave pier No. 3 North River on Thursday, August 7, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana and Santo Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., 29 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Mail line for West Indies, Havana and Spanish Main. The steamers are appointed to sail from pier 12 North River for Turks Island and Jamaica.
ATLAS (new)..August 7
For Port au Prince, Savanilla and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, 9th August. For freight or passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
56 Wall and 59 Pine street.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
Progreso and Vera Cruz.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, leaving pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.,
EVERY THURSDAY,
CITY OF HAVANA (Havana and Nassau)..........Aug. 7
CLEOPATRA (Havana only)..........................Aug. 14
CITY OF MEXICO (Havana and Mexico),
Noon, Sat., Aug. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first class steamships will sail every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from pier 13 North River (foot of Cedar street), for Havana direct, as follows:—
COLUMBIA...July 29
WILMINGTON...Aug. 5
MORRO CASTLE...Aug. 12
Supplementary mail on pier at a quarter to three P. M. on day of sailing.
For freight and passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling Green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.

TEXAS LINE—FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT Key West, carrying the United States mail.—Steamer CLYDE, Captain Kennedy, will leave pier 20 East River, Saturday, August 2, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson and B. B. and C. R. R. No charge for forwarding in New York. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane, or
W. P. CLYDE, 119 Wall street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
The steamship
SHERMAN,
from pier 36 North River (foot of North Moore street), on Saturday, August 2, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Freight received daily. Through rates given to St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, pier 36 North River.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Captain S. L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North River on Saturday, August 2, 1873, at 3 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockfort or Aranzas wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Southern Line.
The A1 steamship CITY OF DALLAS, Captain Bolger, will leave pier 21 East River, Wednesday, August 6, at 4 P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given to Galveston, Indianola, Rockport or Aranzas wharf, Brazos Santiago and St. Louis. Cabin passage, $50; Steerage, $25. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company will despatch from pier 37 North River steamship OLD DOMINION, Walker commander, for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Saturday, August 2, at 3 P. M., giving through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Through passenger tickets to all points. Accommodations unequalled. Apply at pier 37, or at general office, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY line boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW.—Leave Vestry street pier at 8:30 A. M., and Twenty-third street, north of Erie ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferryboat), Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, POUGHkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton.—The MARY POWELL, from Vestry street, pier 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—PASSAGE, $1 50.—THE elegant steamboats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave pier 49 North River, foot of Leroy street, daily (Saturdays excepted), at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New York Central and Troy and Boston railroads for all points North, East and West. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—STEAMER METAMORA leaves daily Eighth street, East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; pier 27 East River at 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton ferry, Martin's pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—THE STEAMboat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from pier 37, East River, at 3:30, and foot of Thirty-third street at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—THE NEW steamer AMERICUS leaves daily at foot of Market street at 3:15, and Thirty-third street at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON,
via Newport and Fall River.
The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street, daily (Sundays included), at 5 P. M. Hall's Band is engaged for the season. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA AND High Bridge.
Summer arrangements.
Steamboats MORRISANIA and HARLEM
will leave
Morrisania—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:10 P. M.
Fulton slip—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20 and 7:05 P. M., landing at Eighth street.
All boats connect with the steamer CATLIN, for High Bridge. C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE FOR SING SING AND IONA Island.
The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the foot of Harrison street, pier No. 34, every morning (Fridays excepted) at 8 o'clock; Twenty-third street, at 8:15; landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks.
Returning leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock, Sing Sing, 3:10 P. M.; arrive in New York at 5:30.
N. B.—During camp meeting, which commences August 5, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave every morning at 8 o'clock.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE offer extraordinary inducements to excursion parties for the great watering place of America,
Long Branch.
The attention of churches, societies, clubs, picnic parties, &c., is called to the following schedule of reduced rates:—
Parties of 50 and less than 100, $1 50 round trip.
Parties of 100 and less than 200, $1 25 round trip.
Parties of 200 and over, only $1 round trip.
The East End Hotel,
under the management of Mr. Gus. Fuller, with its beautiful lawns, croquet, base ball and other pleasure grounds for the free use of excursionists, as well as for the reception of permanent and transient guests.
Rooms and meals at liberal rates.
It is the most desirable location on the beach. For information apply at the Company's office, 30 Broad street; 9 Astor House, pier 28 North River, foot Murray street and at the general office, Long Branch.
JOHN F. COLE,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.
M. W. SERAT, Superintendent.

STONINGTON LINE TO BOSTON.
Day Boat.
The new steamer RHODE ISLAND, the fastest and most magnificent steamer afloat, leaves Twenty-third street pier, East River, daily at 2:30 P. M. Direct connection with express trains for Narragansett pier, Providence and Boston. Best route to White Mountains. Splendid excursion. Take the RHODE ISLAND, remain on board, and be back to the city at 7 A. M. the next morning.
Steamer SYLVAN GLEN leaves Peck slip at 2:10 P. M. and connects with the RHODE ISLAND.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND, SAG Harbor and New Suffolk.
Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER,
Captain G. C. GIBBS,
will leave pier 16 East River,
foot of Wall street, at 5 P. M.,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
returning
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
Leaving Sag Harbor at 4 P. M.
Leaving Shelter Island at 5 P. M.
Leaving Greenport at 5:30 P. M.
Leaving Orient at 6:30 P. M.
The J. B. SCHUYLER will leave Sag Harbor for New Suffolk every Monday morning at 7 o'clock and return.
Fare to either port, $1.
JOSEPH T. HOWLAND,
Office 66 South street.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Trains leave New York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, as follows:—
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.
For Baltimore, Washington and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air Line," at 8:50 A. M., 3:20 and 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 P. M.; and via P. W. and B. Railroad at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:20, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 7, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.
Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.
For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8, 8:30 and 9 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M.
For New Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5 and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows:—From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M. and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, via Pennsylvania Air Line, 6:40 A. M., 4:05 and 9:15 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M.; and, via P. W. and B. R. R., 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 9:15, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.
Ticket offices, 526, 435, 271 and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. Emigrant Ticket office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

REGULAR MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW landing at Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack and Sing Sing.—The steamer GEO. T. OLYPHANT, Captain Stevens, leaves Harrison street pier on and after Wednesday, July 9, at 8 A. M., every morning, Sundays included; leaves Haverstraw at 2 P. M., landing at Twenty-third street each way.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT AND all the intermediate landings.—The steamer NELLY WHITE, Captain J. B. Davis, will leave Barclay street, North River, at 9 o'clock every Sunday morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M. to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Iona Island.—The favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, Captain James Sherman, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher street, N. R., 8:30; Twenty-fourth street, N. R., 9 A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT—DAILY EXCURsions to the seashore. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Christopher street, North River, at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin street at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; pier No. 6 North River at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

SARATOGA—DIRECT ROUTE, FARE $2 75 THROUGH, via Citizens' line; elegant steamboats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M., from pier 49 N. R., foot of Leroy street. Excursion tickets Saratoga and return in 30 days, $5.

TO CAPE MAY
without change of cars.
A through express train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, at 12:30 P. M.; arrives at Cape May at 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M., arrives at New York at 2:14 P. M.
Rate—New York to Cape May, $5. Rate—New York to Cape May and return, $8.
Ticket offices 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway and No. 1 Astor House.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

UP THE HUDSON TO IONA ISLAND EVERY MORNing (Friday excepted).—Steamboat THOMAS COLLYER leaves from foot of Harrison street at 8 o'clock, Twenty-third street, 8:15; arriving at Iona Island at 11:30 A. M. Dinner at Iona Island Hotel. Returning, leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock.

EXCURSIONS.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of Nelly White, leaves Peck slip, East River, 8:50 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher street, North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 6 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's dock, Brooklyn, 9:20 A. M., 1 P. M. Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

A GRAND OCEAN EXCURSION TO THE FISHING Banks, giving fine view of harbor and fortifications. The new, fast and elegant saloon steamer TWILIGHT will make daily excursions (Saturdays excepted); leave Eighth street, East River, at 7; Peck slip at 7:30; Twenty-third street, North River, at 8; Christopher street at 8:30 and pier 8 at 9. Dinner, refreshments, bait and lines on board. Tickets $1; ladies 50c. Good music.

A NIGHT TRIP TO FISHING BANKS—FISHING AT daylight.—Steamer CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Saturday night, August 2; landings, Christopher street, N. R., 12 P. M.; pier 27, E. R., at 1 A. M. Tickets $1 50.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring street at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10 and 7 P. M., landing at Twenty-third street ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring street 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., 1, 2 and 2:30 P. M., landing at Twenty-third street. Fare 15 cents.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE, FIRST CLASS steamboat WILLIAM COOK, accommodates 2,500 passengers; Dudley's, Spring Hill, Raritan Beach and Myer's Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island; Barges and Steamboats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West streets, up stairs.

GRAND EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY TO HIGHlands and Red Bank, N. J.—The fast and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD leaves pier 35, foot Franklin street, North River, on Sunday morning, August 3, at 8:30; returning, leaves Red Bank at 3 P. M.

HARLEM STEAMBOAT NOTICE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
Commenced May 12, 1873.
Harlem boats leave Peck slip (pier 24 East River) for Harlem every half hour, from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., excepting 11 A. M., 12:30 and 2 P. M., landing at Eleventh, Eighty-fourth, Astoria, 109th and 120th streets. N. B.—See time table where boats land. This is the only line connecting with regular boats for High Bridge and Kingsbridge. J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.
Sunday boats leave Peck slip at 10 A. M. and every 45 minutes thereafter, landing at Eleventh street, Twenty-third street and Astoria.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
Third
Grand Excursion
of the
Floating Palace Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Sunday, August 3, 1873,
leaving pier 28 North River, foot of Murray street,
at 9:40 A. M.,
passing down the Bay, through the Narrows,
stopping at Sandy Hook to land passengers for Long Branch;
thence around the Lightship out on the broad Atlantic,
giving a magnificent view from the ocean of Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Sea Girt, &c.,
returning to Sandy Hook, thence to New York, arriving at 7:30 P. M.
Restaurant open all day. Music by Keating's Band.
Tickets only $1.

NEW ROUTE FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE PLEASantest excursion in the harbor, affording a view of the lower bay and fortifications. Steamboat GOLDEN GATE leaves Barge Office dock, foot of Whitehall street, for Bay Ridge, Fort Hamilton, and, weather permitting, to Bath, connecting there with cars for Coney Island, at 10 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. Extra trips to Bay Ridge at 9:15 A. M. and 7:20 P. M.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP LONG Island Sound.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves pier 37, East River, foot of Market street, at 3:20 and Thirty-third street at 3:45 P. M. for Stamford and Greenwich, returning to the city by moonlight about 10 o'clock, affording excursionists a view of all the public institutions and the famous Americus Club House at Greenwich. Fare for the whole excursion, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG AND Iona Island, fare 50c.—The fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave from Harrison street pier every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, landing at Christopher street at 8:15, at Twenty-third street at 8:30, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Iona Island, Cozzens', West Point and Cornwall; returning, will leave Newburg at 2 o'clock, arriving in New York at 6:45.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sands' Point and Glenwood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave pier No. 24, East River (Peck slip), every Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M.; Eighth street at 9:05 and Thirty-third street at 9:15, returning to the city about 6 o'clock P. M.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMER WYOMING, barges Sarah Smith, Republic, Chicago and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Iona Island and Eagleswood. Office, temporarily, 391 West street, above Christopher. H. B. CUSSETT.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS TWILIGHT, Shady Side, Pleasant Valley, Fort Lee, Monitor and Argo for picnics and excursions.
WM. H. HAZARD, Jr., 62 Harrison street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—STEAM PLEASURE YACHT, ABOUT 35 feet in length by 8½ feet beam; can be bought at a bargain; she is in perfect working order, and is a good sailer. The yacht can be seen by applying to JACOB G. SANDERS, No. 150 State street, Albany. For further particulars inquire of HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine street.

FOR SALE—THREE STEAM YACHTS, TWO SIDE wheel Steamboats, two Tugs, two Barges and two Schooners.
WILLIAM H. HAZARD, Jr., 62 Harrison street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PLEASURE BOAT, WITH oars, rudder, awning, &c., complete. Can be seen at Allen's Point, Fifty-fourth street, East River.

YACHT FOR SALE.—SCHOONER YACHT, KEEL 58X15½, draws 6½ feet; in fine order; two new boats, guns, awnings and everything necessary for immediate use. Address box 1,010, Boston Post office.

POISONING THE WATERS.

The New York Rendering Company Throwing Offal Into the Bay.

STATE OF THE STREETS.

Report Upon the Condition of the West Side Nuisances.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday afternoon, President Chandler informed the Commissioners that he had been assured by one of the Commissioners of Docks that another pier would be found for a dumping ground instead of the one now used near Washington Market. A resolution was passed requesting the Board of Public Works to put the streets in a better state of repair, and the night soil contractor was given power to put the material where he could most conveniently do so. The present holders of the Gallagher contract sent a communication to the Board denying the statements in the report made to the Board at its last meeting. Commissioner Vanderpool introduced a resolution to break the contract of the New Jersey Rendering Company. He said this company was setting the community at defiance, and it was time to put a stop to their movements. The Bay, he said, above and below the Narrows, was in a frightful condition with dead animals and offal thrown there by the rendering company; and the stench, not only upon the water but along the shore, was unbearable. Commissioner Henry Smith supported Dr. Vanderpool and said he was in favor of taking the contract away from the company at once. The Board, he thought, had sufficient ground for action, and they should take up the matter without delay. After some discussion of the subject, however, it was decided to transfer the matter to the Attorney and, he was given instructions to report to the Board at its next meeting. A communication was read from Commissioner Blount complaining of the discharging of all this filth into the waters of the Bay by the rendering company.

The following reports were received from Dr. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent:—

SANITARY BUREAU, NEW YORK, July 29, 1873.

Dr. STEPHEN SMITH, Chairman Sanitary Committee:—

SIR—While I desire to reiterate a belief already expressed that our streets are cleaner now than ever before, it is not denied that there is room for greater improvement. In the problem of the proper cleaning of the streets and keeping them clean there are several factors. One is, the condition of the streets and gutters themselves, as regards perfection. Another is, the manner in which the actual cleaning is performed. Another pertains to the manner of collecting and removing the garbage and ashes; and still another, to the mode in which these are handled by those who produce them.

Those parts of the city which are properly paved, whose occupants observe the laws of public decency, leave little usually to be desired, but a very considerable portion of the city is paved with cobble, in which are depressions, sometimes holes, inviting offensive accumulations, which defy the broom of the ordinary sweeper. The gutters are almost invariably out of grade, and the very water used for flushing them, since it cannot run up hill, becomes eventually itself a nuisance, because it hastens the decomposition of the garbage flung into it. All radical improvement here must be made by the Department of Public Works. This Board can only indicate where work is needed. Such impediments to cleaning as one presented by the presence of stalls and booths encroaching on the streets have been, in some slight degree, removed already; but a much greater evil exists in the thousands of trucks and wagons which line many of the cross streets, and even the outer avenues. This very serious annoyance is perhaps inevitable in an insular city, which has no proper suburbs.

As to the manner in which the actual cleaning is performed any recommendation to increase the efficiency and number of the sweepers may be considered impracticable in the present state of our finances; but surely the streets should be cleaned every day, not only because they need it, but in order to educate the lower classes to habits of decency. The foremen of the gangs, being thus often in the streets, could trace the origin of filth to individuals and thus co-operate with others in enforcing the laws.

The two topics of making and collecting garbage and ashes are by far the most important ones. They have received the serious attention of former Boards, and the following are the sections of the Sanitary Code which especially apply to the subject, viz.:—

SEC. 87.—That no ashes, garbage, rubbish or dirt shall be by any person flung, or allowed to run or drop into or remain in any street or public place, &c.

SEC. 91.—That no person shall throw into or deposit in any vault, sink, &c. * * * garbage or any other substance, except that of which such place is the appropriate receptacle.

SEC. 95.—That it shall be the duty of every owner, tenant, lessee and occupant of any and every building or place of business in the generally built up portions of the city of New York forthwith to provide or cause to be provided, and at all times thereafter to keep and cause to be kept and provided within such building or place of business, suitable and sufficient boxes, barrels or tubs for receiving and holding without leakage * * * all the ashes, rubbish, garbage. * * * That a separate vessel shall be provided for ashes and rubbish and another for garbage and liquid substances * * * and no such box, barrel or tub shall remain on any sidewalk or in any public place longer than may be needful for the removal of the contents thereof.

SEC. 103.—That the drivers of all carts for the removal of any garbage, offal, rubbish or dirt from any building * * * shall give adequate notice to those dwelling in any street whose buildings or premises such cart is about to, or should, approach for the removal of any substances aforesaid.

There have been many earnest attempts to carry out these laws. Attempts have been made by the Police to enforce sections 87, 89, 91 and 96 with the usual result, that the officer performing the unpleasant duty of arresting a woman for throwing garbage in the gutter has been reproved by the court, while the culprit was dismissed triumphant. When an attempt was made to enforce that portion of section 95, which provides that ashes and garbage shall be received in separate vessels there was a creditable effort made in many quarters to comply with the law, until it was observed that both receptacles were dumped into the same cart.

It seems to me that the garbage question is as difficult to solve now as it ever could have been. In spite of the laws, the police, the Board of Health and such considerations as wholesome air and pleasant streets present, thousands of women are at this moment throwing their filth into the gutters, with entire composure and satisfaction.

In endeavoring to arrive at the causes of the present apathy upon this subject, in the minds of those it most concerns, I have availed myself of the opinions of a number of our most experienced inspectors. They agree in attributing it largely to the want of regularity and promptness in the collection and removal of ashes and garbage. The carts are required by law to give adequate notice of their approach, but this is seldom done. If the tub reaches the sidewalk after the passage of the cart it must receive a double load before it is emptied, and its decomposing contents will be spilled into the gutter. It is charged that the drivers are often unaccommodating, that they often neglect to sweep up what they have spilled, and often refuse to take above a certain quantity without being paid. The inspectors believe that if the occupants of tenements could feel certain that the cart would be at the door at a specified time their tubs or buckets would be ready, and, having been emptied, could be returned to the house, thus avoiding their destruction by mischievous boys.

The proper kind of receptacle is another important subject. The law recognizes the fact that permanent garbage boxes soon become a nuisance in themselves, and orders portable boxes to be provided. Owners, tenants, lessees and occupants are required by law "to provide and cause to be provided, and at all times thereafter to keep and to cause to be kept" suitable and sufficient receptacles. These should be selected with some regard to their size. They should not be too large for the driver to handle, and they should be of sufficient capacity and number to receive garbage without overflow.

The law orders that they shall not remain on any sidewalk longer than may be needful for the removal of their contents. They must then be kept either in the house or yard. Proprietors should be required to provide a room for them, when necessary, on the lower floor, or the law, which is now a dead letter, should be changed.

I think the code should be amended to require the owners of tenement houses to appoint a housekeeper, living on the first floor, front, if possible, who should be responsible to the police and the inspectors for any irregularity on the part of the occupants. The proper filling of these receptacles, and their daily and regular emptying, comprise the whole question so far as the condition of the streets is concerned. It it is designed to separate the ashes from the garbage, which it is desirable to do on account of the value of ashes for filling in our uptown sunken lots, two carts should go together; if not, the law directing such separation should be changed.

I would respectfully ask the attention of the committee to this most important subject. I would recommend that where permanent boxes have been provided and are working to the satisfaction of the Inspectors they be allowed to remain at present, but that a persistent effort be made to gradually introduce portable receptacles of such a pattern as the Board may approve. A practicable course being thus laid down, and the ash men, the police, the courts and the Inspectors working together, the tenement house population would very soon, I think, become educated to habits of carefulness. All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER DE F. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
BOARD OF HEALTH, NEW YORK, August 1, 1873.

Dr. W. DE F. DAY, Sanitary Superintendent:—

SIR—I have the honor of submitting the following report for the three days ending August 1, 1873:—Inspectors Hunter and Frank were refused admittance at W. H. McNeill & Co.'s on the night of Thursday, July 31. I therefore visited the place this morning, and, finding the door locked, called to some men in the upper story, but found they paid no attention.

On Thursday, July 31, assisted by Inspectors Waters and Alvord and the officers of the Twentieth precinct, I caused the arrest of Andrew Lynch, Andrew Watt, William McCauley and Edward Kennedy, for rendering tallow at McNeill's, and they were held by Justice Cox in $500, each, to answer.

I was informed this morning that J. Gilmore, McNeill's bookkeeper, had received orders to stop work as soon as he could run out the present contents of his tanks. Donoghue's was in full operation, with locked doors, no attention being paid to demand for admission. On Thursday, July 31, on our return from McNeill's, we attempted to enter the place, but found the doors locked, the men having escaped by the roof. This morning I found the door open, the fire out and the men packing tallow, and was told by the engineer that Donoghue intended to stop as soon as he had packed the tallow at present in his coolers.

Inspector Landy reports that many of the wagons carting bones to the lighter of the Long Island Bone Laboratory Company are in bad order, the drivers frequently leaving the covers open.

At Inspector Gridley's request I detailed Inspectors Waters and Alvord to superintend the burning of McNeill's sheds and barrels in Fortieth street. The place where they stood should be thoroughly disinfected.

Inspectors O'Hara and Wholohan report having been refused admittance to the Algonquin on the morning of July 31; also at five A. M. August 1.

Inspector Landy reports that on the afternoon of July 31 the Algonquin shipped three truckloads of fertilizer to Williamsburg. Accompanying this report you will find one from C. G. Hammond, the inspector at the rendering dock, giving a summary of the work for the past week.

I would again call attention to the condition of McNeill's entrail boats. This morning, at half-past ten, the sloop was still lying at the pier loaded with barrels insufficiently covered, from which entrails were hanging out and strewing portions on the deck. Myriads of flies and a strong stench were continually arising. Respectfully submitted.

ANTHONY GOLDSCHMIDT, Inspector.

The Board then adjourned, to meet on Tuesday next.

THE MARKET WAR.

The Fulton Market Booths in Court—Judge Pratt Invoked to Stay the Health Board—Vesey Street Dump—How Not To Do It—The Cleared Sidewalks.

"Never say die," is the motto of the Fulton Market gutter-stand holders. Yesterday, having played all other cards, such as politics and pathetic appeals to the Board of Health, in vain, they lead out a bower in the shape of an application to the Supreme Court for a stay of proceedings till a hearing could be had, and asking that then the order should be made permanent restraining the Board from proceeding in its action of tearing down the stands. After the adjournment of Justice Pratts' Chamber session, the counsel for the marketmen submitted to him the papers in the case, being an affidavit subscribed by Mr. Brennan and four others, alleging that their stands are not tents, booths, street encumbrances or nuisances; that they are not at all similar in character to the sheds demolished at Washington Market; that they, instead of being a public annoyance, are clean, wholesome and a genuine public convenience, and that the proposed action of the Board of Health in ordering their demolition has been taken under a misapprehension of the facts. After hearing remarks of counsel urging the granting of the prayer of his clients, Judge Pratt took the papers, saying he would give them a careful examination and give his decision at the opening of court this morning. He wished to learn wherein the case presented in the application differed from the Washington Market case, in which he is to hear further arguments in a few days.

A SHARP NOTICE.

The Health Board play strong cards too. Yesterday afternoon a file of the sanitary police served upon the occupants of each of the condemned Fulton Market stands an order declaring all the booths, stalls and stands nuisances, prejudicial to the public health and endangering life, and thereupon required the owner or occupant to vacate the same and remove it entirely, at his own cost; or, failing this, the removal will be done by the Health Board at the expense of the owner, who will also incur a penalty of $50 for omitting to obey the order of the Board This notice, so different from the action of the Board in reference to the Washington Market stands, occasioned the most vigorous protests from the men and women who have the misfortune to hold the earnings of years in the doomed stands. They consider it as

ADDING INJURY TO INSULT,

and most of them expressed the determination to let the sanitary officers do the work, defying their power to execute the threats of collecting either a penalty or the cost of removal. Half the stands along Fulton street are pretty nearly taken away, except the roofs, and even some of these have been undermined and are threatening to fall at any moment. In the balance trade was brisk yesterday and the owners avowed the intention to keep their coffee hot till this morning, then leave the field to the action of the Health officers. Unless the application to Judge Pratt shall be successful this morning, the sanitary sappers and miners will have to repeat to-day in Fulton Market their experience of last week on the other side of the city.

REPAIRING WASHINGTON MARKET.

Even sanitary war must sometimes repair as well as destroy. In tearing down the gutter stalls the force under Inspector Gridley took the extra trouble to smash skylights and rip up the roof over parts of Washington Market itself. This the Board directed to be repaired, and men were sent to do it. Instead of replacing the glass in sashes capable of being opened to admit the healthful air, with the genial sunlight, these extraordinary servants of the Health Board proceeded to nail boards over the apertures, thus depriving the market of those essentials to health for which the Board are such zealous advocates. To secure these common blessings the imprisoned marketmen must themselves provide the means to repair the mischief wrought by the sanitary demolishers.

THE OFFENSIVE DUMP.

Work is progressing in removing the timberwork of the old dumping dock adjoining the wholesale market. All is to be taken away down to the water's edge and the soil excavated to make room for butcher stands. At present, no ashes, street dirt or garbage can be discharged there, much to the joy of the marketmen who loathe the sight of the rank smelling carts, which not only passed in long procession close to their stands, but not unfrequently littered the street with their pestiferous freightage. For years the vendors of meat, poultry, fish and other edibles, which feed the teeming population of New York, the neighboring citie sand the popular Summer resorts, have been subjected to this vile nuisance immediately adjoining their premises. They have reaped the full benefit of its sickening stench and its disease-breeding dust, and now, in concert with the resolve of the Board of Health, they demand its removal to some place where its evils will be less mischievous.

A SAMPLE OF RED TAPE.

It rests with the Dock Commissioners to sanction the location of the dump elsewhere, as requested by the Board of Health. A representative marketman reports that with the view of impressing upon the Dock Board the necessity of granting this request he repaired to its office. There he found the three officials who compose it. He made his plea and asked a reply. He was told "the matter would require consideration by the Board."

MARKETMAN—But you gentlemen form the Board, do you not?

COMMISSIONER—Yes, certainly we do; but we must act upon this matter formally at a regular meeting, which will not be held until ——, naming a day.

MARKETMAN—Well, then, I suppose I can ascertain your action directly after the adjournment on that day?

COMMISSIONER—Well, no. We will have to refer it to the Executive Committee.

MARKETMAN—That committee, I think, consists of the same gentlemen who form the Board, so, I suppose, the decision of the committee will settle the matter.

COMMISSIONER.—No; the committee will report to the Board at its next meeting and the Board can then act regularly upon it.

That marketman and others accustomed to the odors of the dump would be glad if the Dock Board was obliged to consider this question in a permanent session on Vesey street pier.

CLEARING THE SIDEWALKS.

Captain Williamson's order to clear the sidewalks had special reference to such thoroughfares as Vesey and West streets. Policemen were diligent all day in urging the trespassers to take away their own property. From noon axes, hatchets and other utensils were playing lively airs all along these streets tearing down the many booths and shanties which have fenced in the walk in many blocks, especially in Vesey street, from Church to West. It was understood that what was left undone at seven o'clock would be summarily finished by the police; but there was little left to add to their hard labors.

As the sun shone out after a shower for a moment, before sinking to rest in New Jersey, he took a fair look through Vesey street, cleared and open to any wayfarer whose occasions called him thither. The god of day was pleased and painted over the narrow opening of Ann street a gorgeous rainbow, a token of hope that as the municipal authorities have carried out one reform there are others on their dockets which must follow.

THE DEBRIS IN GREENWICH STREET.

A Walk Through the Damaged Floors—A Picturesque Scene of Desolation—Business To Be Resumed in Two Weeks.

A large number of workmen were employed yesterday at the public storehouse in Greenwich street, removing the débris. A HERALD reporter, who received special permission to go through the damaged floors, saw a scene that was singularly striking. There were masses of handsome shawls and elegant dresses heaped together, all charred and black; there were furs and sealskins strewed on the floor, hanging together by mere shreds, black as coal and now utterly worthless, and further on were mounds of ashes that once had been valuable books. The bare beams and rafters seemed so many pieces of charcoal, and the staircase near the elevator seemed to be slowly crumbling into dust. It was a desolate scene—burned wood, burned goods, burned floors—all was black charred and dead. No showy cloaks, no gorgeous carpets, no lovely artificial flowers, no broché shawls, no costly works for the library—they were all so many heaps of ashes, with the exception of some charred shreds here and there. The slowly trickling water only increased the ruinous appearance of the place.

It was impossible to ascertain the names of all the firms whose goods were destroyed. The only assistant appraiser who made a verbal report yesterday to Mr. Darling, the Appraiser, was Mr. Meade, of the Fifth division. He reported that Lord, Taylor & Co. had lost four cases of very valuable Winter cloaks and broché shawls, worth from $100 to $150 each; Arnold, Constable & Co., three cases of cloaks and shawls; J. L. Allien & Co., five cases of Bonjour fabrics; A. T. Stewart & Co. (in that division), artificial flowers of considerable value; Keller & Co., ten cases of hosiery, cotton, woollen goods, &c., valued at $10,000; S. Wormser & Co., corsets; Peake, Opdyke & Co., five cases of dry goods. The reports from the other divisions will probably be submitted to-day.

The agent for the building has already engaged men to build a new roof and make the other necessary repairs. He told Collector Tompkins that the new roof would probably be finished by next Wednesday, but the officials in charge of the warehouse think that it will take ten days, at the very least, to do the work. In two weeks everything will be again in working order, and the business of the storehouse will be resumed as usual. The government, it is said, has already leased the buildings overlying the square bounded by Hubert, Washington, West and Laight streets, and it is probable that the storehouse will be removed to this building in about six months.

To-day all the damaged goods will be sent, in charge of an officer, to Hanover square, where the merchants will be able to identify them. The Appraiser has ordered his experts to ascertain the exact amount of damages in each invoice, so that the government will have all the necessary information when claims for rebate of duties are preferred. The Fire Marshal will begin his investigation this morning. When the government investigation will take place it is impossible to tell.

THE CITY FINANCES.

Tabular Statement of the Expenditures of the Metropolis for the First Seven Months of the Reform Rule.

The following interesting tabular exhibit of the expense of running the municipal and county governments and of the means resorted to to raise funds and the manner and amount of their expenditure was promulgated yesterday by Comptroller Green. It shows the total outlay for a period of seven months under reform auspices:—

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 31, 1873.

Monthly statement of amount of warrants drawn and for what purposes against the city and county treasuries, January 1 to July 31, 1873, inclusive; also a comparative statement of the city and county debt as of December 31, 1872, and July 31, 1873, with statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued:—

WARRANTS DRAWN IN 1873.

	To June 30.	In July.
On city account—		
Construction, new works and improvements and old claims, payable from proceeds of issue of bonds—		
Assessment Fund	$9,352,722	$394,206
Arrearages of 1871 and of advertising prior to 1872	287,452	—
Arrearages of salaries of Clerks of Marine Court, 1872	22,151	—
Department of Public Parks, construction account	297,005	38,829
Department of Docks	196,041	36,393
Department of Public Works	2,812,714	597,902
Department of Public Instruction, (school buildings)	25,000	10,800
Fire telegraph fund (arrearages 1871)	197,586	—
Museum of Natural History	1,807	5,000
New York Bridge	150,000	—
Judgment fund (chap. 756, laws 1873)	—	13,255
Amount payable from bonds	13,342,482	1,205,390
Payable from taxation—		
Board of Apportionment and Audit, expenses of	3,914	15,456
Board of Apportionment, expenses of	338	—
Contract Commission (chap. 580, laws 1872)	5,378	8,000
Cleaning streets, under Police Department	515,000	125,000
Department of Public Parks, maintenance	263,782	49,286
Department of Public Works	528,369	118,809
Department of Public Instruction	1,265,949	468,827
Department of Police	1,637,669	202,625
Department of Finance	237,480	34,381
Department of Health	72,861	11,545
Department of Public Charities and Correction	788,792	41,168
Fourth avenue improvement fund	209,022	97,192
Free floating baths	1,220	2,509
Fire Department	591,922	93,919
Foundling Asylum, for support of foundlings	8,818	—
Interest on city stocks and bonds	2,566,381	471,985
Judgments	142,708	23,317
Law Department, salaries and contingencies of	48,481	14,241
Municipal Correction, Bureau of	9,080	4,846
Printing for Departments Civil and Police Courts	15,283	1,524
Public buildings, construction and repairs	21,319	2,700
Removing night soil and dead animals	15,359	9,403
Revenue bonds of 1874 paid	112,000	—
Remission of assessments on church property	10,139	—
Stationery and blank books, Departments Civil and Police Courts	6,909	284
Stationery and blank books, Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments	1,479	—
Salaries, advertising and contingencies, Legislative Department	151,030	21,570
Salaries and contingencies, Mayor's Office	14,758	215
Salaries and contingencies, Bureau of Permits	559	20
Salaries and contingencies, Board of Assessors	12,810	—
Salaries and contingencies, Department of Taxes and Assessments	—	8,255
Salaries and contingencies, Department of Buildings	37,409	3,544
Salaries and contingencies, City Courts	154,143	36,391
Salaries, Chamberlain's Office	2,822	—
Salaries, judiciary	70,282	14,908
Salaries, *City Record*	—	805
Salaries and contingencies, Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	2,166	—
Amount paid from taxation	$9,526,657	$1,882,868
Special and Trust Accounts—		
Duplicate assessments paid	286	—
Department of Buildings, lien fund	—	2,034
Excise license fund (prior to May 1)	4,818	—
Commissioners of Excise fund (since May 1)	—	4,772
Intestate estates	137	—
Amount paid from trust funds	$5,342	$6,807
Total amount warrants drawn in July	—	$3,096,066
Add amount previously drawn	—	22,874,482
Total amount warrants drawn city account	—	$25,970,549
On county account—		
Payable from issue of bonds—		
Arrearages of 1871 and of advertising prior to 1872	30,081	—
New County Court House	38	—
Amount paid from issue of bonds	$30,119	—
Payable from taxation—		
Advertising	914	61
Armories and drill rooms	114,871	69,299
Asylums and reformatory institutions	293,126	60,771
Cleaning and supplies for county offices	48,815	4,646
Commissioners of Records, expenditures of	13,914	392
Common schools for the State	300,000	300,000
Coroners' fees	22,628	18,748
Contingencies, District Attorney's office	306	—
Contingencies, county	3,894	1,360
Contingencies, Tax Commissioners' office	733	—
Disbursements and fees, county officers and witnesses	2,000	—
Election expenses	40,393	—
Interest on county debt	1,029,666	99,699
Jury fees	18,500	5,000
Lighting and heating county offices	6,249	—
Printing for Legislative Department	2,045	69
Printing for Executive Department and Judiciary	16,578	151
Repairs to county buildings and offices	17,063	2,018
Rents	3,250	500
Repairing and preserving records, Register's office	1,751	140
Support of prisoners in county jail	245	—
Stationery, law and blank books	5,971	604
Salaries, Executive	80,410	2,985
Salaries, Judiciary	325,736	60,752
Salaries, Legislative	10,583	—
State taxes	—	1,500,000
Taxes paid in error refunded	—	1,622
Amount paid from taxation	$2,260,131	$2,128,824
Amount warrants drawn in July		2,128,824
Add amount previously drawn		2,390,251
Total warrants on county account		$4,519,075
Add amount warrants on city account		25,970,549
Total amount warrants drawn on city and county account		$30,489,625

CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

	Dec. 31, 1872.	June 30, 1873.	July 31, 1873.
City account—			
Payable from sinking fund	$24,160,663	23,966,113	23,966,113
Payable from taxation	39,6?5,592	44,232,598	44,823,578
Temporary debt, payable from assessments	16,927,372	20,361,372	20,511,372
Revenue bonds, chapters 1, 9 and 29, Laws of 1872	6,446,497	6,590,697	6,590,697
Revenue bonds, in anticipation of taxes, 1873	—	4,247,800	5,369,800
Revenue bond (building lien), chapter 625, section 38, Laws of 1871	—	—	2,034
County account—			
Payable from taxation	29,987,404	29,999,565	30,019,565
Revenue bonds, chapters 1, 9 and 29 Laws of 1872	1,667,700	1,694,700	1,694,700
Revenue bonds, in anticipation of taxes, 1873	—	3,431,100	3,032,100
Total	$118,815,229	133,514,927	136,909,951
Less sinking fund	23,348,074	24,275,866	24,165,504
Total	$95,467,155	109,239,060	111,844,457
Cash in City and County Treasury			$1,434,017
Cash in sinking funds			1,677,924

The following stocks and bonds have been issued in 1873:—

For Croton water purposes	$915,000
For Riverside Park, Broadway widening, &c., for land	3,791,100
For boulevard north 155th street	29,?00
For fire telegraph (arrearage of 1871)	197,585
For New York bridge	150,000
For public parks	600,000
For Museum of Natural History	12,000
For public works—sewer repairs	25,000
For public works—street improvements (payable from assessments)	1,631,900
For Riverside Park, Broadway widening, &c., from assessments	1,962,100
For revenue bonds (payable from taxation)	8,635,100
For revenue bonds (special) payable by building lien	2,034
For judgments, chapter 756, Laws 1873	25,000
For New County Court House	3,160
Total	$18,019,281

The above stocks and bonds were issued under special laws for works in progress; assessment bonds on account of improvements in progress, and to be repaid by assessments to be collected; revenue bonds in anticipation of the taxes of 1873 and bonds on account of arrearages and advertising claims, as authorized by chapters 9, 29 and 375, Laws of 1872; and bonds (special) for Department of Buildings, as provided by section 38, chapter 625, Laws of 1871; and city bonds for liquidating claims and judgments, as provided by chapter 756, Laws 1873.

CITY HALL AFFAIRS.

Matters About the Mayor's Office—The New Issue of Assessment Bonds—Commissioner Van Nort Says They Are Illegal—Twelfth Ward Property Owners Complaining.

Affairs were yesterday very tame at the City Hall and in the various public departments thereabout located. Mayor Havemeyer had a good many callers, but with the exception of some of the Commissioners and one or two of the Aldermen, there were few of any note. His Honor is much pleased with the general result of his visit to Ward's and Randall's islands, and states that the general appearance of discipline, cleanliness and care of the institutions is quite gratifying.

It will be remembered that about six weeks since the Board of Estimate and Apportionment directed the issue of seven per cent interest bearing bonds to the amount of $500,000, to be known as "Assessment Fund Stock of the County of New York." Bids were advertised for and a few days since proposals for the whole amount were received and opened. No awards thereon have yet been made. Yesterday Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, stated that, after a full examination of the whole subject, in which he had had the benefit of unquestioned legal talent, he had come to the conclusion that there was

NO AUTHORITY

in any existing law for the issue of these bonds. He states that no bonds can be issued except, first, by a special law, and, second, by the consent to the issue by certain officers designated under existing laws. The power to consent and direct the issue of city and county bonds was conferred by the "Two Per Cent act" of 1871 upon the persons named in the third section of that act, viz.:—The Mayor, the Comptroller, the Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Department of Parks. By the provisions of the new charter the "Two per Cent act" is repealed so far as it applies to the city, though it remains in full force in all matters pertaining to the county. By another provision of the charter the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is created. The authority of this Board relates exclusively to the city, and its action is necessary to the issue of city bonds, and, although the powers of the previous Board of Apportionment were transferred to and vested in this Board of Estimate and Apportionment the power to issue county bonds was not conveyed to nor vested in it. In order to have made the action of this Board in reference to the issue of assessment fund bonds legal the consent of the Commissioner of Public Works and of the President of the Department of Parks should have been obtained, inasmuch as they are members of the Board of Apportionment in all matters relative to county affairs. At least this is Commissioner Van Nort's view of the question.

THE ASSESSMENT INQUIRY

was continued yesterday concerning Twelfth ward property by the Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors. Among the more interesting of the complaints made by property owners were the following:—

Julius Fische forwarded a written complaint, verified by oath, setting forth that he is the owner of a lot situated in West Forty-first street, upon which is located a dilapidated building used as a slaughter house. The property is assessed at a valuation of $6,000, and was purchased originally by complainant at $7,400. Adjoining his property is a lot upon which is erected a four story brick dwelling worth $13,500, but which is assessed at $5,000. Another house, a three story edifice, valued at $12,000, is assessed at $4,500.

Mrs. Mary A. Brooks complained that the assessment on a lot owned by her on Fourth avenue, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, has this year been increased from $5,080 to $7,000. She complains that even $5,000 was too much and that the increase was unjust and unwarranted. She asked for a reduction.

Joseph Reickersdorfer entered a protest against an increase in the valuation on a lot of his, on Fifth avenue, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets, from $12,000 to $22,000. The lot is unimproved and unproductive, yet the increase in assessment valuation in one year is 80 per cent.

Leonard J. Carpenter, agent for the estate of the late Peter Schermerhorn, and representing the heirs, sent a long, written statement of the assessments on the estate in 1872 and 1873.

The aggregate increase this year is fifty-three per cent on last year's valuations, the total being, in 1872, $487,930, and this year $746,935, the increase $316,075. This property chiefly consists of vacant lots, which are unimproved and unproductive.

Mr. J. W. Eddy complained of the excessive and unequal assessment on a house owned by him in Forty-sixth street, near First avenue. The valuation is $8,000, while that on a large house on the corner, $5,000 better than his, is only $2,500, and houses on the avenue only $1,500. A brewery in the block, standing on four full lots, is assessed only at $4,400. He asked for a reduction to $4,000.

The house of Henry Hitter, 150 East Thirty-third street, is assessed at $25,000, while a larger and better house on the corner of Lexington avenue and Thirty-third street is valued at only $19,000. Last year he made a complaint in the Tax Office; but nothing was done. He claims a reduction to $15,000, which was the assessment in 1871.

The inquiry will be resumed to-day.

Pay Day at the Comptroller's Office.

Yesterday, the 1st of the month, being pay day, was welcome to the officers and employés of the city and county governments, and the bookkeepers and clerks in the Comptroller's office were exceedingly busy in entering and perfecting the warrants for payment. To examine and audit the claims and sign the warrants for this large amount of monthly payments for salaries alone has required great labor and careful and earnest attention.

The following is a statement of payments made by Comptroller Green yesterday for salaries for month of July, viz:—

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of the department and force	$255,122	
For street cleaning	85,000	
Supplies for police	5,000	—$345,122

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Salaries of department and force	82,666
The Mayor, his marshals and clerks	3,334
Department of Finance—Officials, clerks and employés	25,949
Aldermen and Clerks of Board of Aldermen	6,616
Assistant Aldermen	6,999
Department of Docks, Bureau of Engineers and of Repairs and Supplies, two weeks, to July 16	8,052
Department of Charities and Correction—Commissioners, clerks and employés	31,949
Health Department—Commissioners	958
Department of Public Works—Comissioner and Deputy	1,250
Board of Assessors—Clerks	1,300
Board of Education—Clerks and Employés	6,099
Supreme Court—Clerks and attendants	5,066
Superior Court—Clerks and attendants	6,116
Court of Common Pleas—Clerks and attendants	6,308
Marine Court—Judges, Clerks, attendants, &c	10,474
Special Sessions—Clerks	1,499
General Sessions—Clerks &c	758
District Attorney and Clerks	5,608
Clerks of the City Judge	183
Clerks of the Surrogate's office	3,974
Clerks of the County Clerk's office	3,143
Attorney for the Collector of Personal Taxes and Clerks	1,111
Janitors and Cleaners of County Buildings	4,400
Total	$569,445

HARBOR MASTERS AND TOWBOATS.

An Investigation Before the Captain of the Port Relative to Towboat Monopoly.

An investigation is now pending before the Captain of the Port into certain irregular practices of the Harbor Master of the Fifth district, who is charged with giving preference to certain boats, or the agents of his district, contrary to law. The complaint was preferred by Alfred Dutch & Son and Gibbs & Co., and professes to be in opposition to towboat monopoly. The following communication, which was the second on the subject from complainants, tells the grounds of the complaint:—

NEW YORK, July 23, 1873.

Captain E. B. SEAMAN, Captain of the Port of New York:—

DEAR SIR—Referring to our communication of the 2d inst. we said we have strong circumstantial evidence that the Harbor Master of the Fifth district was giving preference to certain towboats, or the agents so called, contrary to the laws of the State, as interpreted by the Governor. Since then we have been suffering in our business to a greater extent than before from influences evidently arising from the Port Department; and at the present time we venture to assume it is well understood, by at least the majority of those who apply to Harbor Master Johnson for berths in his district, that Messrs. Martin & Ceary, towboat agents, No. 40 South street, have his decided preference, and through his influence can monopolize the towing in the Fifth district, thereby carrying out his purpose as expressed to Mr. Dutch, Sr. Captain Johnson stated to Mr. Dutch, some time previous to our first communication, that he did send a boat for a vessel, and would continue to do so and so. In this connection, perhaps, we should say we hear he endeavors to explain why he takes so much interest in the towing, and gives as one of the reasons that certain towboat captains will do as he wants them to do. The fallacy of such a line of reasoning must be evident to any person with any knowledge of how the towing business is done. We now proceed to give one instance of how we suffer in our business from influences which appear to emanate from the department of which you are the official head. The idea that we make the representation in order to prosecute any one in self-defence compels us to make this appeal for protection. On the 14th inst. Messrs. Gibbs & Co. received an order from J. H. Winchester, No. 52 South street, agents of the American bark G. M. Tucker, to tow her from Lower to Upper Quarantine. This service was performed to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned. Since then Captain Larrabee, master of the bark, has signified his intention of employing the same parties to complete the job and tow his vessel to a loading berth. On the 21st inst. the Captain stated to Gibbs & Co. that his vessel would be towed the next morning, and that the Harbor Master's boat would tow him up, or else he would not get a berth. On the 22d the vessel in question was towed up, and now lies at pier No. 15 East River. Thus we have given the facts regarding the towing of this vessel, and as the masters, agents and stevedores are here we make no comment. You will please notice that we do not raise the question of an excess of towage or berth money. With this we have nothing to do. Our complaint is that certain harbor masters are giving preference in some way to steamboat agents, and in the end we fear the monopoly will be complete. The foundation will then be fairly laid for a higher rate of towage. Respectfully yours,

GIBBS & CO., 52 South street.
ALFRED DUTCH & CO., 61 South street.

On Thursday last several witnesses were examined before Captain Seaman, among whom were the stevedores John Mailler, John Wilson, Charles J. Fisher and A. Lovell. The investigation will be resumed to-day.

THE COULSON MYSTERY.

Renewal of the Inquiry as to the Cause of the Drowning of James Coulson—Statements by the Deputy Coroner and the Keeper of the Morgue—The Mystery Not Cleared Up.

The inquiry into the cause of the drowning of the late Mr. James Coulson was resumed yesterday before Coroner Kessler. The evidence did not throw any additional light on the mystery, and the inquiry was closed, subject to be reopened should any further important testimony be forthcoming.

Mr. Alfred M. White said—I reside at 531 Second avenue; I am keeper of the Morgue, and have been so connected for thirteen months; the bodies, if in good condition, are photographed; if not in good condition their clothing is preserved for identification; in Summer the bodies would be in a bad condition after being in the water a few days; the body of Mr. James Coulson was first brought to my notice on Saturday evening, between four and five o'clock; the inquest had been then held; the Coroner had left a certificate; my assistant told me so; the body, when I examined it, was in very bad condition; my assistant called my attention to two studs and a collar button that had been found on the body; he said that he had them in his possession.

By the Coroner—He did not tell you that he had received them from him? A. No.

Witness resumed—Did not receive the cards from my assistant; my attention was not called to the cards until Monday afternoon, about one o'clock; they were then in the Coroner's office; did not see the cards on Saturday; on Monday the cards were partly dry, but some of them were damp; he found the piece of paper (produced) in a cursory and accidental examination of the cards; that piece of paper contained the address, "James Cou—, Herald office;" did not see Mr. Noon until the following Monday; Mr. Noon did not mention to him that he had found a piece of paper with an address upon it on the body; the cards he (witness) put on the desk again and left them there, with the intention of going to the HERALD office that evening; in the meantime Mr. Slater and Mr. Wilson came to the Morgue and asked if the body of a young man had been found; on asking for the name they said it was "James Coulson;" witness replied, "I think I have your man;" showed them then this fragment of envelope, with the address on it; the body was afterwards identified by the gentlemen by the clothing and the shirt studs; it is the practice of Coroners to make post-mortem examinations in cases of drowning; Coroner Kessler has made two lately; in Mr. Coulson's case, in witness' judgment, there was no need for a post-mortem examination; there were no evidences of foul play; if witness had not discovered the address on the envelope no steps would have been taken by him for identification, and the body would have gone, with others, on the following morning, to Potter's Field. It is the practice at the Morgue to keep the clothing and any other articles likely to lead to identification for one year, all properly marked, giving the particulars and disposition of the body.

Dr. Leo, Deputy Coroner, was then sworn, and said that on Saturday last the Coroner received a list of eleven cases for inquisition; five inquests were held on that day; the remainder were left over to obtain evidence, but we gave death certificates to the relatives of the deceased persons; we proceeded to the Morgue, and we generally go there every day, when we are on duty, as soon as possible, because there are generally friends of the deceased there, waiting to take away the bodies; on the day in question the Coroner and witness went to Bellevue Hospital, and after making some inquiries about some case they were informed that a body had been brought from the foot of East Forty-fourth street; the Coroner went into his room and witness entered a shed in which the coffins were kept. Dr. Leo then said:—I examined the body, and while so engaged, I think it was Mr. Noon, put his hand into the pockets of the deceased and removed some of the pulpy matter, which I saw; it was wet and dripping; some part of the paper was colored red; Coroner Kessler remarked that the letter was written evidently by some one of intelligence, and the Coroner told me to go and make a very careful examination of the body; I returned to the body and afterwards went to the Coroner's room and tried if I could make anything out of the pulpy mass of paper; I returned to the body again, and said to Mr. Noon that I had examined it, and there were no marks of violence upon it; I thoroughly examined the head and neck; I was struck with the appearance of the checked shirt; the body was very much decomposed; I could not have recognized it, although Mr. Coulson and I were very friendly together; I made a memorandum of his dress; the Coroner inquired if anything else had been found, and this led to the production of some shirt studs; the Coroner said that he would take the letter home and try to decipher it; he pointed out to the jury that the writing in the letter was illegible, but that he would do what he could to get the party identified.

Mr. John T. Toale, 46 Pike street, clerk to the Coroners, gave evidence as to the Coroner giving the letter to him on Monday morning for careful preservation; Mr. Toale said he saw the signature and the place from which he was addressed; he showed it to Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Harris, reporters; but as they did not know of Mr. Coulson being missing they said that it could not be Mr. Coulson of the HERALD; afterwards the Coroner gave the letter to Mr. Slater, who at once suspected that it belonged to the deceased, and proceeded to make further inquiries.

This closed the inquiry; but should any car conductors be found who can give any information as to Mr. Coulson being seen on a car the inquiry will again be opened by Coroner Kessler.

NEARLY ANOTHER NEWARK TRAGEDY.

A Hungry Husband Finds His Supper Not Ready and Stabs His Wife with a Sword.

On Thursday night there came near being another murder in Newark to add to the list of New Jersey horrors. John Bassom, a German hod carrier, residing at No. 21 Boston street, came home from work about eight o'clock under the influence of liquor, and, not finding his supper prepared, quarrelled with his wife. After a passage of hot words between the two the husband finally lost control of himself, and, whipping up a glass, struck his wife a terrific blow on the forehead, inflicting an ugly gash over the left eye. Bassom then seized a small sword and thrust it at the defenceless woman. The point of the weapon entered her right breast, inflicting, fortunately, only a slight wound. The poor woman shrieked and swooned, and the neighbors collected around. The sight of his prostrate wife seemed to sober Bassom, and while he stood gazing at her Officer Cusick, of the police force, entered the house; but Bassom refused to go with him, and at once assumed the offensive by attacking the policeman. The brave bobby, believing discretion to be the better part of valor, left the house and tried to get a citizen to do his work. The citizen declined, and said if the officer was afraid to do his duty he (the citizen) was certainly not going to do it for him. But while the officer was holding this *parlez-vous* outside Bassom made good his escape, supposing his wife to be dead. He scaled the garden fence and at last accounts had not been caught. Mrs. Bassom yesterday was quite comfortable and likely to recover soon.

ASTORIA THROAT CUTTING CASE.

Mrs. Layman Discharged.

Recorder Parsells rendered a decision in the case of Mrs. Sarah L. Layman, charged with attempting to cut her husband's throat on the 1st ultimo at Astoria. The Recorder in rendering his decision, said that there was no probable cause to believe she did the cutting, and therefore discharged her. Mrs. Layman was accompanied in court by her father and mother and her counsel, Mr. James W. Covert. Her father attempted to thank his Honor, but was so overcome by his feelings that he could not finish. After the adjournment the Recorder said it was the first criminal case that had come before him in fifteen years' experience wherein he did not hold the accused. The scene in court was very affecting.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A laborer named David Leary, working on the Pennsylvania Railroad at Trenton, N. J., was run over by a passenger train yesterday morning and received injuries of a fatal character. He was taken to the almshouse.

ALLEGED ARSON IN WESTCHESTER.

About two weeks ago a store occupied by A. Zabinski, at Morrisania, Westchester county, took fire under somewhat suspicious circumstances, and resulted in the arrest of his son, a lad of about sixteen, on a charge of arson. An investigation before one of the rural justices of the peace resulted in the youth's acquittal. Subsequent developments, however, brought about the rearrest of young Zabinski, last Thursday on a warrant issued by another magistrate. During the hearing which followed some damaging testimony against the accused was elicited, which caused him to be remanded for further examination.

THE COURTS.

THE KINGSBRIDGE ROAD OPENING.

Attempt to Razee the Surveyor's Bill, and How the Surveyor Don't Like It.

WHITE SLAVERY IN NEW YORK.

Toils and Tribulations of Young Italian Musicians.

BUSINESS IN THE OTHER COURTS.

Nicolo Clakelic, Mateo Ontunovick, Michele Currolo, Francis Pezzolitche, Stefano Bogdan, Mateo Machivelle and Petro Lepitich, sailors of the Austrian ship Cleopatra, were yesterday held by Commissioner Osborn to await the action of the Austrian Consul, who was present and offered proof to show that the men had deserted from the vessel and refused to go aboard. The defendants will be retained in custody until the vessel is ready to start upon her voyage.

There was a lengthy argument yesterday before Judge Pratt, in Supreme Court, Chambers, regarding payment of the surveyor's bill for opening the Kingsbridge road. It is claimed that the bill, which is for $93,000, is nearly twice what it should be.

From a report elsewhere it will be seen that there exists in this city a systematic traffic in young Italian boys. The Consul General of Italy is taking a lively interest in the matter and the case has been called to the attention of the Court.

OPENING THE KINGSBRIDGE ROAD.

The Surveyor's Bill Against the City—How the Bill Was Cut Down by a Referee and How the Surveyor Kicks Against It.

In 1870, pursuant to a previous act of the Legislature, Commissioners were appointed for opening the Kingsbridge road from 155th street to the Harlem River. A necessary part of the opening, of course, was to have a survey made and proper maps prepared. This job was given by the Commissioners to Mr. Edward Boyle, and he went on and did the work and in due time put in his bill. This bill was some $93,000, and the same being considered exorbitant the matter was referred to Mr. William H. Pritchard for examination. The result of his examination was reporting in favor of cutting the bill down $50,000, to which Mr. Boyle now seriously objects. The case came up for argument yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Pratt, on a motion to confirm the referee's report. There was quite an array of counsel present, Assistant Corporation Counsel Andrews appearing on behalf of the city, Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins representing the Comptroller and Mr. Granville P. Hawes taking up the cudgels for the dissenting surveyor.

Mr. Hawes claimed that Mr. Boyle was entitled to have the amount of the original bill under a contract made by the Commissioners for the opening at one cent per hundred square feet of the assessed area, which, he claimed, was less than the ordinary charge of 37½ cents per lot, and was a proper bargain; that, in fact, the expense of work in that section of the city was far higher than in other sections where everything was laid out in straight lines, and that the charges for extra work were fully justified by the changes in the Commission and its plans during the work. He insisted, further, that even under the contract, strictly and rigidly interpreted, the amount under it would be over sixty-nine thousand dollars, and that the testimony before the referee was altogether unsatisfactory and not at all establishing that there was anything extravagant.

Mr. Hawkins, in reply, said that Mr. Boyle would not suffer very greatly if his claim were reduced this amount. He had already, for similar work, received from the city $287,000, and in this matter would receive a handsome compensation for the work done, larger by one-third than other competent surveyors were willing to do the work for, and a larger rate than charged for the Public Drive, which was the continuation of the same road. He contended that the contract set up was of no effect whatever. The law and ordinances fixed the rate of compensation for such work, and they could not make any agreement above that. It was therefore an improvident contract. But in the calculation under it Mr. Boyle had put in 25,000,000 more feet of land than the Almighty allowed that section of the country, and by reduplicating it fivefold, as there were five maps, made a difference of $12,500 in that item alone. Mr. Sage had been asked to calculate carefully the sum allowed by the law. His calculation brought the amount to $38,000. The referee had allowed every reasonable claim for extra work, and so had raised it to $50,288. They had put in a sworn bill for $93,000. They had never till to-day heard of a contract for $69,000. The referee had been very liberal to Mr. Boyle, and he was astounded to hear any opposition from him to the confirmation of this report.

Mr. Hawes said Mr. Sage's difference arose from excluding the streets, and insisted that the contract was within the amount fixed by the ordinance.

Mr. Hawkins explained that while the old ordinance gave three cents a foot frontage, and would, where there were city lots already cut up and fronting streets, amount to as much as or even exceed, perhaps, Mr. Boyle's charge, yet the upper part of the island being in large blocks or farms, there was no such frontage to be surveyed, and one cent per hundred square feet far exceeded three cents per foot frontage.

After hearing the argument Judge Pratt took the papers, reserving his decision.

ITALIAN MUSIC BOYS.

White Slaves in New York—Five Years of Slavery for $50—The Toils and Tribulations of Our Young Ambulatory Musicians.

The youthful Italian musicians who, with violin and harp accompaniments, make resonant our streets with their gay music, do not, it seems, lead very gay lives themselves. Recently developed facts, on the contrary, show that these young troubadours are nothing more nor less than slaves, and that their masters treat them with barbaric cruelty. There appears, in fact, to be a regular traffic in Italian children, but the cruel and inhuman treatment to which they are subjected has at length attracted attention, and measures are being taken not only to suppress the trade in these children but to protect those already here.

The case of two Italian boys was yesterday called to the attention of Judge Loew, holding Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas. Vito Nicola Saraceno, of Abano, Basilicata, Italy, sixteen years old, and Guiseppe Gallicano, of Oliveto, an orphan of fifteen years old, applied some days ago to the Italian Consul for relief against Michele Carcone. On the Consul's request the Children's Aid Society intervened and brought a habeas-corpus to release the children from the padrone, and this matter was returned yesterday in the Common Pleas, and, Carcone not appearing, the children were, on motion of Charles E. Whitehead, released from custody and allowed to go to the Children's Aid Society, who undertook the charge of them. Meanwhile a warrant has been issued against the padrone by Judge Shandley, but he cannot be found. The following proces verbal taken by the Italian Consul, on which the warrant was issued, tells the story, and is as follows:—

On this 30th day of July, 1873, in the office of the Consulate General of His Majesty the King of Italy, in New York, before us, Ferdinand de Luca, Consul General, personally appeared Vito Nicola Saraceno, a native of Abano, in the province of Basilicata, Italy, aged sixteen years, son of Guiseppe Saraceno and Carmela d'Adamo, as he stated; and Guiseppe Gallicano, native of Oliveto, Basilicata, Italy, orphan, as by his statement; and they requested our assistance in order to be protected against their master (padrone), Michele Carcone, of Laurenzana, Basilicata, dwelling in the city of New York, probably at 55 Crosby street, and being duly sworn by us to say the mere truth, did depose as follows:—Nicola Saraceno was, per private contract between his father, Guiseppe, and the aforesaid padrone, Michele Carcone, given to the latter for the term of five years, to perform under him the profession of "ambulant musician," with remuneration of "sixty ducats"—equal to about fifty dollars in gold—for all the five years, to be paid from Carcone at the end of said term; burdens himself to use kind treatment and to instruct the boy Saraceno in the profession of musician. Said Saraceno started from Italy under the guide of Carcone and arrived in New York about two months ago, when Carcone, instead of teaching the boy to play the harp, compelled him since the first days to go about the streets of New York as a bootblack, imposing him, under menace of severe threats, to tell anybody that might question him that he (Saraceno) was living in New York with his own father and not with a padrone. Whenever said boy Saraceno does not bring home to the padrone sufficient money to satisfy him, is ill-treated and severely beaten with punches, slaps, &c., and at one time the padrone even caught him by the neck, pressing him with his fingers as though he meant to strangle him, besides giving him a bite on the nose. Guiseppe Gallicano confirms in everything the deposition of his companion, Vito Nicola Saraceno, either in regard to his friend as well as to himself, with the only difference that in his case the contract was made by his own brother, Manuel Francesco, he being orphaned of both father and mother; arrived in New York at the same time and under the same circumstances of his companion, Saraceno, and shared his fate of ill treatment

CONTINUED ON NINTH PAGE.

THE COURTS.

CONTINUED FROM EIGHTH PAGE.

and beating even more severely than his friend Sarraceno, who testified to the same deposition to be true.
In witness whereof, &c.,

FERD. DE LUCA,
Consul General of Italy.

The boys swear by mark to the truth of the proces verbal.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Application in the Alden Injunction Case Denied.

Before Judge Pratt.

The injunction asked for in the case of Stephen H. Alden against Georgiana B. Alden, his divorced wife, restraining her from receiving $50,000 in bonds from the Mercantile Loan Company, which he alleges he was compelled to give up while under arrest, was yesterday denied by Judge Pratt. The Judge held that the answer and agreement under which the bonds were delivered, considered in connection with the other circumstances, clearly and fully controvert all the equities in the complaint, and that the fact that plaintiff, with full knowledge that the suit in Connecticut was being prosecuted to final judgment, permitted sufficient time to elapse after the alleged duress to enable defendant to appropriate the bonds under a decree duly entered in that suit, strongly corroborates the answer and affidavit of the defendant. The motion for an injunction is therefore denied, with $10 costs to each of the defendants.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

The Error of a Judge.

Before Judge Neilson.

The manner in which some of the Justices of the Peace of the suburban districts do up their business was pretty well illustrated in the Brooklyn City Court before Judge Neilson yesterday. Mr. Keady obtained a writ of habeas corpus for the discharge of Edward Walsh from the Penitentiary. The commitment showed that Walsh had been sent to the Penitentiary by Charley Gertum, Justice of the Peace for the town of New Lots, on complaint of Stephen Newman, being convicted of keeping a hog pen, and refusing to abate the nuisance against the rules and regulations of the Board of Health of the town of New Lots. Walsh was sentenced to pay a fine of $25 or go to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

The petition of Mr. Walsh set forth that he was charged with keeping a nuisance upon certain premises in the town of New Lots, which he neither owned nor controlled, and, without a proper examination, was sentenced by Justice Gertum to pay a fine of $25 or stand committed to the Penitentiary for thirty days. He was not allowed twenty-four hours' time in which to elect whether he would be tried by special sessions or not; but was rushed into prison, locked up all night and hurriedly and improperly convicted and sent to the Penitentiary in the morning. The Magistrate, having a personal grudge against him, did not take any testimony for the defence, although offered, and refused to allow his counsel to examine the papers in the case.

Chief Justice Neilson granted the discharge on the ground that it was not stated in the commitment that Walsh was the owner or occupant of the premises, nor was it stated where the premises were located.

Decisions.

The following decisions were yesterday announced in the Special Term of the Supreme Court:—

By Justice Barnard.

H. H. Sedgwick vs. M. Mulcano.—Motion to release purchasers from bids granted.

H. Frost vs. George A. Osgood.—Motion for judgment granted.

W. C. Grover vs. G. W. Valentine.—Application denied.

By Justice Pratt.

W. H. Adams vs. John Ives et al.—Case settled.

SUSPENSION OF A SAVINGS BANK.

The Hoboken Savings Bank Temporarily Closed to Square Its Accounts—Depositors' Books Called In.

As already announced in the HERALD, the panic consequent on the circulation of detrimental and false reports by individuals hostile to the managers of the Hoboken Savings Bank, lost no force in travelling. Throughout Thursday a large number of persons besieged the building and were paid off as fast as possible. Towards evening signs were manifested of a renewal of confidence; although a large amount had been drawn out. Yesterday morning, however, the siege was renewed with increased vigor. The servant girls dropped off, and the large depositors made an attack. The directors made ready for the emergency, there being yet $70,000 in United States securities on hand. At noon it was found that $20,000 had been withdrawn; and it was evident that another day would deplete the treasury of all the convertible paper on hand. A meeting of the full Board of Managers was immediately held, when it was unanimously resolved to close the institution. All those who stood outside were requested to hand in their books, which they did, receiving a written acknowledgment thereof. The following notice was then drawn up by the directors:—

HOBOKEN, August 1, 1873.

Notice is hereby given that the Hoboken Bank for Savings has been this day closed. The directors deem this course proper on account of the undue excitement causing an extraordinary demand upon the bank during the past few days, thereby retarding the examination now being made by an examining committee.

The depositors are notified that as soon as the investigation of the affairs of the bank is concluded it will be reopened for business. They are also notified to produce their passbooks immediately, that the same may be examined and compared with the books of the bank. A ticket will be given for each book and the books returned as soon as examined.

Hence it may be seen that the sole object in closing is to examine all the depositors' books and compare the result with the bank records, in order that the precise extent of Klenen's defalcation may be ascertained. So far the examination shows a loss of $38,000, but the surplus is yet $12,000. There is at present $1,100,000 in the bank, owned by about five thousand depositors. Of this amount the large sum of $850,000 is invested in bond and mortgage; in United States bonds, $70,000; in Hoboken Land and Improvement Company bonds, $64,000. The remainder is represented by State and township bonds. After three or four weeks the examination will be concluded, and it is probable that the institution will resume business as usual, if the depositors do not allow themselves to be influenced by exciting rumors. Experts are at work day and night in overhauling the accounts.

THE JUVENILE AID FUND.

"The Work Goes Bravely On" and the Cash Flows In to Keep It Going.

The following additional subscriptions in aid of the fund for poor sick children have been received at this office and are hereby acknowledged:—

"Otis Leroy" sends $25 in aid of sick children.

"H. C." encloses $5 for the poor children's fund.

"A Subscriber," of Pelham, Westchester county, sends $5, and suggests that an association be formed to purchase, say on Long Island, a plot of ground, upon which shall be erected buildings for the occupancy, under certain regulations, of poor children from the city's slums for alternating periods of two weeks in the Summer season. The correspondent offers to contribute toward such an enterprise.

"Mrs. Morton" sends $5, "for the sick children's fund."

"Benjamin Nathan," Cortlandt street, forwards $50, his "mite in aid of the poor sick children."

"C. W. Pollard," of Albany, sends $10 "for the poor children's fund," and commends the good work.

"Three Sisters of Charity" enclose by mail $4, "for poor sick children."

Total $104.

REAL ESTATE AFFAIRS.

The heated term has by no means improved the tone of the real estate market, yet business could not be much duller than it is. With all this, however, prices rule firm, and no sacrifices are made by owners desirous of disposing of their property. But very few legal sales have been held during this week, thus showing conclusively that foreclosures are the exception and not the rule. The easy terms for borrowing money and the enormous amount of funds laying idle and waiting for investment have caused the rates for good mortgages to drop down very low, and first class hypothecations are to be had on extremely reasonable percentage.

If the real estate dealers and bankers were inclined to attend to business, instead of summering in the country to escape the solstice, considerable transactions could be made in buying and selling; but these gentlemen prefer to await the coming of the Fall before becoming actively engaged in traffic, which will then be pursued with renewed vigor.

The continuation sale of the Midmer estate, at Greenville, N. J., by J. M. Gibson, auctioneer, of Jersey City, came off on Thursday, and was a great success. There was a large attendance and spirited bidding. The entire balance of forty-eight lots were sold at an advance of $50 per lot over those of previous sale. The following are the details:—

Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, block 1	$1,100
Lots Nos. 5 and 6	610
Lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, block 1	1,920
Lots Nos. 13, 14, 15 and 16, block 1	1,420
Lots Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24	2,840
Lots Nos. 48, 47, 46 and 45	1,220
Lots Nos. 44, 43, 42 and 41	1,380
Lots Nos. 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31 and 30	2,495
Lots Nos. 40, 39, 38 and 37	1,380
Lots Nos. 25, 26 and 27	1,005
Plot No. 28, block 1	400
Plot No. 29, block 1	325

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

AN INACTIVE DAY.

Stocks Generally Quiet, the Market Dull and Prices a Trifle Lower.

SEIZED FOR DEBT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Trouble--$126,000 Due for Taxes.

THE GOLD QUESTION AGAIN.

The Clique Unloading and Prices Easier—A Word to the Uninitiated.

MONEY ABUNDANT.

The Foreign Market Steady and Exchange Dull.

WALL STREET,
MONDAY, August 1—6 P. M.

IMPORTS.

The imports of the week are as follows:—Dry goods, $2,309,919; merchandise, estimated, $3,100,000. Total, $5,409,919.

THE FOREIGN MARKET.

London advices indicate considerable weakness in Erie. With this exception American securities were steady, with consols firm. The amount of bullion which went into the Bank of England today was £285,000. The following are the rates of discount in the several Continental financial centres:—

	Banks.	Open Market.
England	3½	3
France	5	4¾
Berlin	6	5
Bremen	6	6
Frankfort	5	5
Hamburg	6	5½
Amsterdam	5	4¾
Brussels	5½	5½
St. Petersburg	5½	5½
Vienna	5	5

The rate of discount for three months' bills in open market was ½ per cent below that of the Bank of England. In Paris rentes were quoted at 56f. 50c. In Frankfort five-twenty bonds of 1862 were 96⅝ a 96¾. On Monday will occur a Bank of England holiday, and all markets will be closed. The following are the latest quotations:—Consols for money, 92⅝ a 92¾; do. for account, 81¾ a 92¾; five-twenty bonds of 1865, old, 94¼ a 94¾; do. do. of 1867, 94¼ a 94¾; ten-forty bonds, 91¼ a 91¾; new fives, 90⅝ a 90¾; Erie Railway shares, 47; Illinois Central do., 84 a 85; new French loan, 6¾ per cent premium.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money was freely offered to-day on call loans at 3 per cent, on which basis various stocks were renewed. Erie, however, still continues to loan flat. Foreign exchange was dull and quiet at 108⅞ a 109 for prime bankers' 60-day bills and 109⅞ a 109⅞ for short sight.

GOLD EASIER—115⅜ A 115½.

Considerable interest and activity was developed in the gold market to-day in consequence of the rumors concerning the intention of Secretary Richardson to sell several millions of gold during the coming month, with the view of helping out of trouble his friends of the Syndicate, and also for the purpose of breaking the back of the speculation which has been at work for several weeks past. It is said, however, that the "clique" have dissolved copartnership and no longer exist, several of the leading operators having quietly "unloaded" and left prices to take care of themselves. If this be true, it will account for the decline observable to-day, and is a reasonable explanation for the

OUTSIDE ORDERS

which absorbed coin at its lower rates. There is still much timidity manifested, however, and a prudent disposition to be satisfied with present figures. The ramifications of the gold interest are too extensive to be entirely ignored, and at the last it may be found that the "bears" themselves will prove the indirect cause of the advance that has been all along predicted. It is not wise to assume that with only

$6,500,000 IN THE TREASURY,

as reported from Washington to-day; with our country mortgaged to England and the Continent to the amount of twenty-five hundred millions of gold, the interest on which must be paid annually; with only credit and possible resources to help us out; with imported goods now selling in this country for less in currency than they cost abroad in gold; with none but fictitious signs of prosperity around us, and those based on nearly the same inflated superstructure that will be recalled by not a few as marking the splendid eras which preceded 1837 and 1857—we say it is not wise to assume, whatever may be the wishes of the American people to the contrary, that the price of gold can be readily restored to anything like a par value. It it be worth more than par there are reasons for the fact, and these reasons logically apply with equal force to the present and even higher rates. The fluctuations in the price to-day are shown in the following table:—

10:00 A. M.	115⅝	11:43 A. M.	115⅜
10:01 A. M.	115⅝	11:50 A. M.	115⅜
10:18 A. M.	115⅝	12:56 P. M.	115⅜
11:06 A. M.	115½	12:57 P. M.	115½
11:27 A. M.	115⅝	1:00 P. M.	115⅜
11:32 A. M.	115½	3:00 P. M.	115⅜

The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank to-day were as follows:—

Gold balances	$1,540,770
Currency balances	1,795,921
Gross clearances	40,877,000

The carrying rates of gold were 3, 2 and 4 per cent to flat.

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The public debt statement for July 1 shows a reduction of debt for that month of $370,518 95, with the following balances in the Treasury:—Currency, $9,316,689 48; coin, $80,144,185 98; coin certificates, $42,831,800; deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposits, $33,570,000; legal tenders outstanding, $356,000,000. The statement also shows the redemption of $31,204,000 of the called 5-20 bonds, and the issue of the same amount of the new funded loan.

After deducting interest due and unpaid accrued interest to August 1, and coin certificates, there remains $6,500,000 gold coin in the Treasury.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $717,000 on account of interest, and $10,000 in redemption of 5.20 bonds.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $543,498. The receipts from customs at this port amounted to $352,000.

RAILROAD BONDS

were firm, without much business, the market seeming to partake of the generally depressing influences of heat and dulness combined. New York Central sixes sold at 93, Union Pacific firsts at 82⅛, ditto land grants at 72, C., C. and I. C. firsts at 88⅞, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific sevens at 102¾, Toledo and Wabash consolidated convertible, ex-interest at 85¼, Ohio and Mississippi second at 85, Cedar Falls and Minnesota first at 79¾, Central Pacific at 100¼. The following were the bids as amended at the call:—

New York Cen 6's, '83..	93	Han & St Jo conv..	90
New York Cen 6's, '87..	92	Del, Lack & W 2d m..	103⅛
New York Cen 7's.'76..x	99½	Tol & Wab 1st m ex...x	95½
Erie 1st m ex	103½	Tol & Wab 1st m, St L d	90
Erie 2d m 7's, '79	103½	Tol & Wab equip bds...	82
Erie 3d m 7's, '83	101⅞	Tol & Wab con conv..x	85¼
Erie 5th m 7's, '88	98½	Gt West 1st m, '88....x	93
Long Dock bonds	95½	Galena & Chic 2d m...	98
Buff, N Y & E 1st m, '77	93	Chic, R I & Pac	102½
Hud R 7's, 2d m s f, '85	104	Morris & Essex 1st m...	104
Hud R 7's, 3d m, '75	102	N J Cen 1st m, new...x	104½
Harlem con m & s f 6's x	97½	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 1st...	104
Alb & Susq 2d bds	97	Pitts, Ft W & Chic 3d m	96½
Alb & Susq 3d bds	95	Pitts, F W & C 8 p c e	b103

Mich do 7 p c, 2d m	99	Clev & Pitts con s f	95
Clev & Tol s f	101½	Clev & Pitts 3d m	98⅝
Clev & Tol new bds	95	Clev & Pitts 4th m	85½
C, P & A old bds	97¾	Chic & Alton s f	100
C, P & A new bds	97	Chic & Alton 1st m	105¼
Buff & Erie new bds	96	Chic & Alton income	95
[illegible]	95½	Ohio & Miss con	91¼
Lake Shore div bds	[illegible]	Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	85
Lake Shore con c bds	[illegible]	St Louis & I M 2d m	88
Pac RR 7's, gd by Mo	96	[illegible] St P 1st m 8's, P D.x	105
Cen Pacific gold bds	100¼	Mil & [illegible] 1st m, La C D	90
Union Pac 1st m bds	82⅛	Mil & St P [illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pac l g 7's	72	Mil & St P 2d m	79
Union Pac income 10's	60	Col, Chic & Ind C 1st m	88⅞
Ill Cen 7's, '75	102	Col, Chic & Ind C 2d m.x	68
Bell & So Ill 1st m 8's	97	Tol, Peoria & War, E D.	91
Alt & T H 2d m pref...x	87	Tol, P & War Bur Div.	83⅞
Alt & T H 2d m inc	78½	Tol, P & War, 2d m	77
Chic & N W 1st m....x	97½	Bost, H & E 1st m 7's	34
Chic & N W coup g bds	90	Cedar F & Minn 1st m	79¾
Han & St Jo l g	104	Bur, C, R & Min 1st 7's g	88

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were comparatively dull, although the prices remain firm. The scarcity of the bonds largely militates against activity, but it is cheerful to note from day to day the well maintained strength. The following are the market quotations:—United States currency sixes, 114⅛ a 114⅜; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 118⅛ a 118⅜; do. do., do., coupon, 119½ a 120; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 116½ a 117; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 117 a 117¼; do. do., 1864, do., do., 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. do., 1865, do., do., 119 a 119⅛; do. do., 1867, registered, January and July, 116¾ a 117; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 117⅛ a 117⅜; do. do., 1867, do., do., 118⅜ a 118⅝; do. do., 1868, do., do., 118⅛ a 118⅜; do. ten-forties, coupon, 115 a 115⅛; do. fives of 1881, coupon, 114⅛ a 114⅜.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.

These were likewise dull, the only transactions at the Board being in Georgia sevens, which sold at 90. It is among the probabilities of the future that a species of syndicate will be organized in New York, having its agencies radiating to every State in the Union, and every State in correspondence therewith, to the end not only that definite and correct information may be obtained, but that pride, honor and possibilities may be stimulated into action for the purpose of securing the highest value to local securities now among the dust. The prices to-day are quoted in the annexed table:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 81; do., new, 81 a 81½; Virginia, ex coupon, 43¾ a 47; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 53¼ a 53½; do. do., deferred scrip, 11 a 12; Georgia sevens, 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 27 a 29; do. funding, 1866, 17 a 18; do. do., 1868, 16 a 17; do. new, 15 a 17½; do. special tax, 12½ a 14; Missouri sixes, 93 a 93½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 90 a 92½; Louisiana sixes, 49 a 51, ex interest; Alabama fives, 45 a 50; do. eights, 70 a 80; South Carolina, new, January and July, 15 a 16; do. do., April and October, 21 a 22.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The market to-day may be as well illustrated by a table of quotations as by comment. It showed the effect of the prevailing heat, a want of "ozone," and a general indisposition to indulge in effervescence for the sake of only one per cent or a vulgar fraction thereof. It was like exhausted champagne—not specially attractive. Stocks were left to take care of themselves, which they did in an erratic manner. Western Union was still the feature, but at weaker figures than yesterday. The dealings began at 92¼, receded to 92, then to 91⅞ a 91¾, recovering, however, at the close to the opening price. Two important statements are made in connection with this stock:—First, that the Western Union Telegraph Company have absorbed 60,000 out of 80,000 shares of

THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC COMPANY

and now hold a controlling interest in the same; secondly, that the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are in negotiation, if they have not already completed their arrangements, to extend the wires of the Automatic Telegraph Company throughout their entire line, embracing New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis and other large cities of the Union. It is said that this change will make a serious difference to Western Union interests, and may prevent Mr. Vanderbilt from fully carrying out his purposes should he be elected President of the latter company in October. New York Central opened at 105⅜, continued steady at about that price and closed at 105¼. Lake Shore sold at 94⅞ a 95, with firmness to the last. As a broker described it, it seemed the "sheet anchor of the day." Harlem sold at 133 a 133⅞. Northwest common opened at 69½ and went off to 67¾, but quickly reacted and sold at 68¾. There are no present evidences of other than purely natural and

LEGITIMATE SPECULATION

in this stock. It is frankly stated that the amount now on the street is all that will be supplied from any source, and that the parties to the old corner have resigned their control and will not interfere with the movements which may hereafter occur. Wabash sold at about 72½ a 72⅝. Erie was inactive at 59¾ a 59⅝ a 59¾, which is possibly due to the intimation that the preferred stockholders propose to investigate the liability of the directors for the last dividend on the common stock, and to protest against the issue of ten or fifteen millions of bonds for the purpose of paying another dividend on the same as tending to injure their own investments as preferred shareholders. Canton opened at 101 and sold at 102, New Jersey Central sold at 103, Hannibal and St. Joseph at 39, Ohio and Mississippi at 40 a 39⅞ a 39¾, C. C. and I. C. at 32 a 31¾.

PACIFIC MAIL

was erratic, commencing business at 37⅞, receding ¼ per cent, advancing to 38 and then steadily going off to 37¼ a 37⅛ a 37. This weakness, it is said, was due to the seizure of two of the steamships under a writ of attachment in default of the payment of $126,000 due to the city and county of New York for taxes. The marshals were in charge of the vessels when the market closed. Should the company succeed in borrowing the necessary funds to-morrow or give bonds for the payment of the amount due, the ships will doubtless be released without further trouble. Meanwhile the event will probably be the cause of a lively commotion in the street to-morrow.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central and Hudson River stock consolidated	105⅜	105⅛
Erie	59⅞	59⅝
Lake Shore	95	94⅞
Wabash	72¾	73⅝
Northwestern	69½	67¾
Northwestern preferred	83	83
Rock Island	110½	110⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	53¼	52¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	73¾	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	40½	39¾
Union Pacific	28¾	28¼
C., C. and I. C.	32⅛	31¾
Western Union	92½	91¾
Pacific Mail	38	37

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, August 1—10:15 A. M.

$50000 US 5-20, c, '67.... 118⅞

10 A. M.—Before Call.

200 shs West Un Tel....	92¼	900 shs L S & M S RR.s3	94⅞
200 do.....b3	92¼	200 do.....c	94⅞
100 do.	92½	100 C & R I RR.....b3	110½
200 do.	92⅛	200 do.	110½
300 Pac M SS Co.....b3	37⅞	500 Un Pac RR.	28¾
10 N Y C & H RR.....	105¼	100 do.....b3	28¾
500 do.....c	105⅜	300 do.....c	28¾
800 Erie RR.	59¾	500 Mil & St P RR.	53
400 do.	59⅝	100 do.....s3	53
100 L S & M S RR....b3	95	100 do.	52⅞
1200 do.	95	100 do.	53⅛
800 do.	95	100 Ohio & M RR.	39⅞
100 do.....s3	95	400 do.....s3	40
100 do.....b3	95	100 do.	40

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$5000 Georgia 7's n	90	100 shs N Y C & H R.b3	105⅜
5000 N Y C 6's, '83	93	300 do.....s3	105¼
2000 Un Pac 1st m	82⅛	100 do.....b60	105¼
5000 U Pac 7's l g b	72	100 do.	105¼
2000 C, C & I C, 1st.b c	88⅞	200 Erie RR.....b3	59¾
1000 C & R I & Pac 7's.	102¾	100 do.....b c	59⅝
4000 Tol & W con c...x	85¼	500 do.	59¾
3000 Ohio & Miss 2d	85	700 do.	59⅝
1000 Tol, P & W 2d	77	26 Mich Cent RR..b c	95½
5000 B, H & E 1st	34	200 L S & M S RR...b c	95
3000 C Falls & M 1st	79¾	300 do.....b3	95
75 shs Phœnix Bank	98	500 do.....s3	94⅞
20 Am Ex Bank	108½	100 do.....c	94⅞
35 Metropl'tan Bk	136	900 do.	94⅞
100 Ger-Amer Bank.b3	100	300 do.	94¾
36 D & H Canal	114½	100 do.....b3	94⅞
48 do.	114	500 do.....s3	94¾
100 Canton Co.	101	100 Panama RR.b c b3	115⅜
100 do.....b c	102	100 Un Pac RR....b c	28¾
100 Erie RR prf.....b c	73½	200 do.	28½
100 Harlem R.....b c	133	100 do.	28⅝
300 W U Tel.....b c	92⅜	100 do.....b10	28⅝
200 do.	92¼	100 Chic, Bur & Q..b c	106
400 do.	92½	600 C & N W RR....b c	69¼
100 do.....s3	92⅛	300 do.....b3	69½
1100 do.	92	400 do.	69¼
300 do.....s3	92	400 do.....b3	69⅛
600 do.	91⅞	400 do.....s3	69
200 do.....s3	91⅞	100 do.	69
400 do.....c	91¾	40 N J Cen RR.	103
1000 do.	91¾	500 C & R I RR....b c	110⅛
100 do.....b3	92	200 do.....b3	110½
400 do.	92	100 do.	110⅜
300 do.	92⅛	100 do.....c	110⅜
300 do.....s3	92⅛	200 M & St Paul..b c.b10	53
100 do.....b3	92¾	300 do.	52⅞
200 do.....c	92	100 do.	52¾
500 do.	92	200 do.	53
200 do.	92⅛	100 T, W & W RR..b c s3	72⅛
200 do.	92	100 do.	72⅜

100 Pac M SS Co.....b c	37⅞	100 B, H & E RR..b c s3	2⅜
100 do.....c	37⅞	200 Del, Lac & Wes.b c	101½
100 do.	37⅞	100 H & St Jo RR..b c	39
500 do.....c	37⅞	100 Ohio & Miss...b c	40
400 do.....b3	38	100 do.....s3	40
100 do.	38	100 do.....b3	39⅞
100 do.	37⅞	300 do.	39⅞
200 N Y C & H R RR...	105⅛	100 C, C & I C RR b c s3	32
700 do.....b c	105⅛	100 do.	32

12:15 and 2:15 P. M.

$1000 U S 6's, c, '81...s3	119¾	$2000 U S 5-20, c, '65 n.b c	117⅜
8000 U S 5-20, c, '62	117	14000 US 10-40, r	112⅛
1000 U S 5-20, c, '64	117⅛	5000 US 6's, cur	114⅛
6000 U S 5-20, r, '65..b c	118⅜	5000 do.	114⅛

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

100 shs West Un Tel.b3	92⅛	300 shs L S & M S RR...	94⅞
100 do.	92	200 Harlem RR.	133⅛
100 Pac M SS Co.....s3	37⅞	200 do.....b3	133⅜
100 do.....b3	37⅞	200 do.	133⅜
500 N Y C & H RR.	105⅛	300 do.....c	133⅜
100 do.....s3	105⅛	100 Un Pac RR.	28½
100 Erie RR.	59⅝	500 C & N W RR.	68⅞

Second Board—1 P. M.

$1000 Cen Pac gold b..	100¼	1400 shs C & N W RR...	68⅝
600 shs West Un Tel.b c	92¼	200 do.....b3	68⅞
100 Wells Fargo Ex	72¾	300 do.	68
100 Pac M SS Co...b c	37⅞	500 do.	67⅞
100 do.	37⅞	400 do.	67⅞
200 do.....s3	37⅞	900 do.	68
100 Harlem RR.	133⅜	700 do.	67¾
20 N Y C & H RR.	105⅛	100 C & P RR gtd	89⅞
400 do.....b c	105¼	100 C & R I RR.....b c	110⅛
100 do.....s3	105⅛	200 Ohio & M RR....b c	39⅞
100 do.	105⅛	100 do.....b3	39⅞
100 do.	105⅛	400 Del, L & West RR..	101⅝
300 C & N W RR b c b3	68⅞	100 M & St P RR....b c	53
100 do.	68⅞	100 do.....b3	53
400 do.	68⅞	300 do.	52⅞
400 do.....b3	68⅞		

2:30 to 3 P. M.

1000 shs West Un Tel...	92¾	200 shs N Y C & H R.b3	105⅛
300 do.....s3	92¾	700 Un Pac RR.....b3	28⅝
100 do.	92⅝	300 C & N W RR.....s3	68⅞
100 do.....b3	92⅝	400 do.	68⅞
300 do.	92⅝	200 do.....b3	68⅞
200 do.....b3	92⅝	300 do.....s3	67⅞
400 do.	92⅝	1300 do.	68
700 Pac M SS Co.	37⅞	100 do.	68⅞
300 do.	37⅞	500 do.	68⅞
100 do.....b3	37⅞	500 do.	68⅞
1000 do.....s3	37⅞	500 do.....b3	68⅞
200 do.	37⅞	100 L S M & S RR.	94⅞
300 do.	37⅞	200 do.	94⅞
600 do.	37⅞	100 do.	94⅞
100 do.....b3	37⅞	100 N J Cen RR.	103
1500 do.	37⅞	100 Chic & R I RR.	110⅛
100 do.	37⅞	600 Mil & St P RR.	52⅞
100 do.	37⅞	100 T & W RR.	72⅞
1600 do.	37	100 do.	72⅞
200 do.....s3	37	400 Ohio & M RR.	39⅞
200 Con Coal.	55	100 C, C & I C RR.	31⅞
200 N Y C & H R RR...	105⅛		

CLOSING PRICES—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	92⅝ a 92⅝		Ch & N W	68⅝ a 68⅝	
Del, L & W	101⅛ a 101⅛		Ch & N W pref.	83 a 83⅝	
Wells-Fargo Ex	73 a 73½		N J Cen	103 a 103⅛	
Pacific Mail	37 a 37⅛		Rock Island	110⅛ a 110⅝	
N Y Central	105⅛ a 105⅛		St Paul	52⅞ a 53	
Erie	59⅞ a 59⅛		St Paul pref	73⅛ a 73⅝	
Harlem	133⅜ a 133⅝		Wabash	72⅛ a 72⅝	
Lake Shore	94⅞ a 94⅞		Ohio & Miss	39⅞ a 39⅞	
Union Pacific	28⅛ a 28⅝		Han & St Jo	38⅛ a 39⅛	
Pittsburg	89 a 89½		C, C & I C	31⅝ a 31⅞	

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Irregular, and Lower for Late Future Months—Flour Dull—Wheat Steady—Corn Lower—Oats Firm—Pork Firmer—Lard Easier—Sugar Firmer—Other Groceries Steady—Petroleum Dull and Unsettled—Freights Strong—Naval Stores Unchanged—Whiskey Firmer—Wool Without Decided Change.

FRIDAY, August 1—6 P. M.

The merchandise markets remained dull as a general thing, while values were in several cases remarkably uncertain. Cotton was easy at the decline quoted in the last HERALD report. Flour was dull and heavy, but not quotably lower. Wheat was dull and easy, but not quotably lower. The transactions both on the spot and to arrive, being on the basis of yesterday's decline. Corn was dull and lower, while oats were firmer. Pork was also firmer, but quiet, while lard was dull and lower. Freights were well up and strong, still higher rates being generally demanded. Groceries were quiet, with the exception of sugar, which was in fair demand at slightly improved prices. Petroleum was dull and unsettled, caused by a radical decline at the producing points. Naval stores showed no essential change. Wool met with a moderately fair demand, with the market firm.

ASHES.—Receipts for the past three days, 25 packages. The market was steady under a fair jobbing demand. Pots sold at $8.25, and Pearls remained entirely nominal.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—There has been no material alteration in the market for brick. The demand has hardly been up to that of the preceding week, but prices remained steady. We quote:—Crotons, $14 a $15 for brown afloat, $15 a $16 for dark do. and $16 a $17 for red do., or on the dock. For parcels delivered the prices are $3 higher; Philadelphia afloat, $28 a $30; delivered, $33 a $37; Haverstraw Bay brick per M. afloat, $8 a $9; do. delivered, $10 a $11; upriver do., $7 a $7 50; do. delivered, $9 a $9 60; Jerseys do., $6 50 a $7; do. delivered, $8 50 a $9; pale, $4 50 a $5; do. delivered, $6 50 a $7.

LIME.—There has been a moderately fair demand since our last, principally in a jobbing way. With prices ruling steady, at $1 10 for Birkland common, and $1 60 for do. lump. Cement was only in limited request, with prices ruling steady at $1 75 per bbl. for Rosendale, $5 a $5 25 for Roman, and $5 75 for Portland. Plaster Paris was quiet, but steadily held at $3 50 a $4 per ton for blue Nova Scotia; $5 25 for White do.; and $2 per bbl. for calcined city. Laths were quiet, but quoted steady at $2 20 for Eastern spruce.

CORDAGE.—The market since our last has been rather quiet, but prices were not quotably changed, remaining steady as follows:—Manila, large and small sizes, 18c. a 19c.; do. bolt rope yarns, 20c. a 21c.; tarred Manila, 17½c.; Sisal rope, 15½c. a 16½c.; New Zealand cordage, 15½c. a 16½c.; Russia bolt rope, 17c.

CANDLES.—The market was quiet, aside from the usual jobbing demand, and prices were quoted steady as follows:—Sperm, 30c.; patent do., 40c.; paraffine, 32c. a 33c.; stearic, 28c. a 29c.; adamantine, 19c. a 20c. for 16 oz.

COTTON.—The cotton below reported as sold for export was of low grade—mostly ordinary to strict ordinary. The market continued irregular, and accurate quotations could scarcely be obtained, the market closing at about the revised quotations annexed, with considerable inquiry, mainly from exporters, for low grades. For future delivery there was but a moderate business, the late months showing an improvement of ⅛c. a 3-16c. We sum up as follows:—

	To-Day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	1,250	520	1,770
Consumption	1,107	—	1,107
Total	2,357	520	2,877

—For future delivery (basis low middling), the sales have been as follows:—Last evening after three o'clock—August, 900 at 19⅛c.; September, 100 at 18¾c.; October, 300 at 17⅞c., 100 at 17 29-32c. Total, 1,400 bales. To-day up to three o'clock—August, 300 at 19¼c., 400 at 19 11-32c., 200 at 19 7-16c., 100 at 19 13-32c., 200 at 19 9-32c., short notice, 800 at 19 7-16c., 600 at 19 13-32c., 100 at 19 7-16c., 1,400 at 19 13-32c., 100 at 19 5-16c., short notice, 100 at 19 7-16c., 200 at 19 13-32c., 600 at 19 7-16c., 100 at 19 13-32c., 600 at 19 7-16c., 100 at 19 15-32c.; September, 100 at 18¾c., 100 at 18 11-32c., 300 at 18⅜c., 200 at 18 13-32c., 1,700 at 18 7-16c.; October, 100 at 17 15-16c., 400 at 18c., 300 at 18 1-16c.; November, 400 at 17 13-16c. Total, 8,800 bales. Grand total, 12,000 do. The receipts at the ports to-day were as follows:—Galveston, 131 bales; New Orleans, 316; Mobile, 175; Savannah, 139; Charleston, 481; Wilmington, 23; Norfolk, 210; New York, 161; Boston, 77. Total, 1,716. This day last week, 2,179. This day last year, 242. Rates on cotton were as follows:—To Havre, by steam, 1c.; sail, 1c., compressed. To Hamburg, by steam, 1c. To Bremen, by steam, ⅝c. To Liverpool, by steam, 5-16d. a ⅜d.; sail, 5-16d. a ⅜d. We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
Good ordinary	17⅜	17⅜	17⅞	17⅞
Strict good ordinary	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞	18⅞
Low middling	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	19⅝
Middling	20⅜	20⅜	20⅞	20⅞
Good middling	22⅜	22⅜	22⅞	22⅞

—The quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

COFFEE.—The market to-day was quiet for all descriptions, but prices were firm at the appended figures, as follows:—Rio, ordinary cargoes, 18½c. a 18¾c.; fair cargoes, 18¾c. a 19c.; good cargoes, 19¼c. a 19½c.; prime cargoes, 19¾c. a 20c.; extreme range for lots, 18¾c. a 20c., gold, per lb., 60 a 90 days' credit; Java (government bags), 21c. a 22c.; do. (grass mats), 22c. a 23c.; Singapore, do., 18c. a 19c.; Ceylon, 19c. a 20c.; Maracaibo, 19c. a 20c.; Laguayra, 19c. a 20c.; Jamaica, 18½c. a 19½c.; St. Domingo, 17c. a 17½c.; Porto Rico, 19c. a 19½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c. a 20c.; Malabar, 18½c. a 19c.; Mexican, 18c. a 19c.; Manila, 18½c. a 19c.; Angostura, 18½c. a 19c.; Savanilla, 18½c. a 19½c.; Curacoa, 18½c. a 19c., gold, 60 a 90 days' credit.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts flour, 7,790 bbls.; wheat, 17,207 bushels; corn, 31,100 do.; corn meal, 600 bbls.; oats, 13,900 bushels. Flour was dull and heavy, but prices were nominally unchanged. The sales since our last foot up about 13,000 bbls., including all kinds, at prices within the range of the appended quotations. Corn meal was in good demand and firm. The sales were about 3,000 bbls. within the range of $3 85 a $3 90 for Brandywine and $3 15 for Western yellow, on the dock. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$3 00	a	$4 25
Superfine State	5 00	a	5 40
Extra State	6 25	a	6 40
Choice State	6 75	a	7 25
Superfine Western	5 00	a	5 40
Extra Western	5 90	a	6 40
Extra Minnesota	6 50	a	8 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 25	a	6 75
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	7 00	a	7 75
Family	8 00	a	9 00
St. Louis, low extra	6 00	a	7 00
St. Louis, straight extra	7 25	a	8 00
St. Louis, choice double extra	8 50	a	9 00
St. Louis, choice family	9 00	a	10 50
California	8 00	a	9 00
Rye flour	4 25	a	5 30
Southern, No. 2	Nominal.		
Southern, superfine	Nominal.		
Southern, extra	6 75	a	8 50
Southern family	9 00	a	11 00
Corn meal, Western	3 00	a	3 35
Corn meal, Jersey	3 15	a	3 50
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 85	a	3 90
Baltimore	4 40	f. o. b.	
Caloric	3 60	a	3 65
Puncheons	18 00	f. o. b.	

—Wheat was dull but unchanged, No. 2 Milwaukee closing at about $1 41 a $1 42. The sales were about 125,000 bushels, at $1 05 a $1 25 for rejected and inferior Spring, $1 25 a $1 30 for No. 3 Chicago, $1 41 a $1 42 for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 40 for do. deliverable all September, $1 41 for do. do. first half September, $1 60 for new amber Michigan deliverable last half August and first half September, $1 45 a $1 50 for Winter red. Corn was dull and 1c. a 2c. lower, the best canal closing at about 55c. The sales were only about 62,000 bushels, at 51c. a 54c. for steamer, 55c. a 57c. for rail, including high mixed; 46c. a 48c. for warm, 53c. a 54c. for kiln dried and 68c. a 70c. for Western white. Oats were firm, but only in moderate request. The sales were about 42,000 bushels, at 40c. a 41½c. for black, 42c. a 42½c. for mixed and 46c. a 52c. for white. Barley remained dull and entirely nominal in the absence of demand. Rye quiet; 14,000 bushels of Western sold in store at 89c.

FREIGHTS.—Transactions in berth freights were only moderate to-day, owing to the scarcity of available room and high rates of freight. There was a continued good demand for vessels for charter, in good part from the grain and petroleum trades, with the market strong and tending upward. The transactions in berth freights include:—7,500 bushels of wheat in bags at 13½d. for immediate shipment; 7,500 bushels of do. in bulk at 13½d.; 15,000 bushels of do. for shipment 16th inst., at 12½d. a 13d.; 1,000 boxes cheese 70s.; 200 boxes bacon at 50s; and by sail, 15,000 bushels of grain at 10½d. a 11d. To Genoa, by sail, 500 bbls. rosin on private terms. The charters comprise:—An Italian brig, hence to Cork for orders to the United Kingdom, 2,500 quarters grain at 9s. and £10 gratuity; if direct, 3d. off; an Italian bark (relet), hence same voyage, 3,000 quarters grain, at 9s.; an Austrian bark, hence to Penarth Roads for orders, 3,000 quarters grain at 8s. 9d.; a British bark, hence to Belfast direct, 3,800 quarters grain, at 8s. 6d.; a British brig, hence to an Adriatic port, 7,000 cases of refined petroleum at 48c.; an Italian bark, hence to Trieste, 2,500 bbls. of refined do. at 8s. 6d.; a British ship, to arrive, hence to Antwerp direct, 7,300 bbls. of refined petroleum at 6s. 7½d.; a German bark, to arrive, hence to a German Baltic port, 3,000 bbls. of refined petroleum at 8s. 9d.; a North German bark, to arrive, hence to Dantzic, 2,100 bbls. of refined petroleum at 9s. Other charters were pending for oil but not closed up to a late hour.

GUNNIES.—There has been considerable more demand for domestic cloth since our last, with prices ruling steady. Sales were reported here of 500 rolls of heavy at 14c., and at Boston 1,200 rolls of do. at 13½c. Calcutta cloth remained dull and nominal at 10c. a 10½c. Bags were inactive, but steadily held at 14½c. a 15c.

HEMP AND JUTE.—There has been no change in the condition of the market for hemp, it having remained dull, with prices nominally steady. Manila quoted at 10½c., gold. Jute was also neglected and unchanged in price; held at 2½c. a 4½c., gold. Jute butts were in fair request and firm at 2c., currency, cash. Sales 1,000 bales at 2c., currency, sixty days, and 250 bales at 2c., do., cash.

HOPS.—The market continued firm, but trade light and confined to the moderate requirements of brewers. We quote:—State, growth 1872, 40c. a 50c. for large and small lots; Eastern and Western, growth 1872, 35c. a 40c.; old, crop of 1870, 10c. a 18c.; California, 47c. a 52c.; Bavarian, 40c. a 45c.; English, 30c. a 35c.; Belgian, 25c. a 30c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The demand for hay continues good, and, under light receipts, the market was firm. We quote:—Choice timothy, $30 a $34 per ton; good do., $28 a $30; fair do., $22 a $24; shipping, $18 a $20. Long rye straw, $18 a $20; oat, $12. The estimated crop for the ensuing year, of the several States, is as follows:—Maine and New Hampshire, full crops; Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont, three-quarter crops; New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, two-third crops; Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, three-quarter crops; Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, full crops; Southern States, good.

MOLASSES.—The market continues quiet for invoice lots, but with a moderate stock of foreign holders were firm. We quote:—Cuba, centrifugal and mixed, 18c. a 22c.; do., clayed, 27c. a 29c.; do., muscovado, refining, 28c. a 30c.; do. do. grocery, 32c. a 40c.; Porto Rico, 30c. a 60c.; English Islands, 25c. a 50c.; New Orleans, 55c. a 85c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was fairly active to-day, but the value ruled weak and in favor of buyers. Sales include 150 bbls., merchantable order, at 43c.; 90 do. do. at 43c. a 43½c.; 100 do. do. at 43½c. for Southern and 44½c. for New York bbls., and 200 do., seller's option balance of August, at private price. Strained rosin was very quiet to-day and sales limited to small lots. The value, however, appears to remain about steady at $3 10 for good strained and $3 05 a $3 07½ for common strained. Sales of 140 bbls. at $3 10. The fine grades are in fair demand and prices rule about steady. Sales 400 bbls. No. 2 at $3 20, 500 do. No. 1 at $3 75 and 200 do. pale at $4. Tar and pitch are quiet and nominally unchanged.

OILS.—Linseed met with a fair jobbing trade at current prices. Lard oil was in moderate request for shipment. Other oils were quiet and steady at the appended quotations. We quote:—Linseed, 93c. a 94c. in casks, and 94c. a 95c. in bbls.; sperm, $1 40 for crude, $1 62 for natural Winter and $1 67 for bleached; crude whale, 63c. for Northern, 58c. a 60c. for Southern, 70c. for natural Winter and 72c. for bleached; crude cotton seed, 43½c. a 44c.; Summer yellow do., 54c. a 55c.; lard oil, 69c. a 70c. for ice made and 73c. a 75c. for choice Winter; menhaden (new oil), 40c. for selected light.

PETROLEUM.—The market continued dull and weak for all descriptions. Sales were reported of 3,000 bbls. of refined, for this month, at 17¾c., but the bids generally were not above 17c. Crude in bulk held at 7½c., with no bids over 7c. Cases quoted at 22½c. a 23c. for large and small lots. Naphtha entirely nominal at about 9½c. a 10c. for Western and city. At the oil producing points the markets were dull and decidedly lower. Five or six new wells have been struck at Parker's Landing and vicinity during the past six days, and are said to yield on an average about 500 bbls. per day each. We quote as follows:—Oil City, $1 65 a $1 70; Rouseville, $1 55; Petroleum Centre, $1 70; Titusville, $1 67½ a $1 70; Tideoute, $1 40; Parker's, $1 50. The Philadelphia market was quiet, and prices were to a great extent nominal. Sales were rumored of 20,000 bbls. of refined, principally for September delivery, at 17c.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts—Pork, 54 bbls.; cut meats, 182 packages; lard, 488 bbls. and tierces. Pork, stock this date, 50,197 bbls., of which 33,098 is old mess. The market was firmer to-day, and the demand fair, closing steady at the improvement. The sales foot up about 2,500 bbls. at $17 40 a $17 50 cash and sellers the month; 25 bbls. of sheer clear at $20 50, and 50 bbls. of extra prime mess at $14 87½. Bacon was dull but firmly held. Long clear at 8½c., and short do. at 9½c. a 9¾c. beef stock, 23,916, of which 15,795 packages are old. The market was quiet, but steady. In a jobbing way about one hundred packages were placed at prices within the range of $9 a $10 50 for plain mess, $11 50 a $12 50 for extra do., $17 a $21 for prime mess, tierces, and $21 a $23 for India do., tierces, and $23 a $25 for extra India mess, tierces. Beef hams were quiet and unchanged. Small sales were made at from $20 a $31 for Southern and Western. Cut meats were in moderate demand, and prices were about steady. We heard of sales of 250 pickled hams at 10c.; 3,000 lbs. of loose bellies, 12 lbs. average, at 9c.; 25 boxes do. do., 12 lbs. average, at 9½c.; 250 smoked hams, at 15½c. a 15½c. Lard—The market for Western was quiet and weak, closing at 8½c. a 8 9-16c. for August. We heard of sales of 750 tierces for August at 8 9-16c., 1,000 tierces for September at 8 11-16c., 250 tierces for do. at 8⅝c., 200 tierces for October at 8⅞c. City was rather easier; 100 tierces of prime sold at 8½c., and 50 tierces of No. 1 at 7⅞c.

RICE.—The market continued firm, and the demand, in a distributing way, fair. Sales 30 tierces of Carolina at 8½c. a 9½c. 250 bags of Rangoon at 6¾c. a 7c. and 150 bags of Patna at 7½c. a 7⅞c.

SUGAR.—There was a good demand for raw sugar to-day for refining purposes, and the market was strong, closing about ⅛c. per lb. better. We heard of sales footing up 1,106 hhds., including inferior refining, at 7⅛c.; molasses sugar at 7⅛c.; good fair Cuba at 8 1-16c.; good do. at 8⅛c., and No. 10 centrifugal at 9¼c. Refined met with a fair inquiry and was quoted steady at previous figures. We quote:—Cuba—Refining, inferior to common, 7c. a 7⅛c.; fair to good fair, 7⅞c. a 8c.; good to prime, 8⅛c. a 8¼c.; grocery, fair to good, 8⅜c. a 8½c.; prime to choice, 8⅝c. a 8⅞c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 8⅞c. a 9⅞c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 6⅞c. a 7⅛c.; melado, 4c. a 6½c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 7¼c. a 7⅞c.; do., 10 to 12, 8⅛c. a 8⅜c.; do., 13 to 15, 8⅝c. a 9⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 9⅜c. a 10⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 10½c. a 10⅞c.; white, 9⅞c. a 10⅞c. Porto Rico—Refining, common to prime, 7c. a 8⅛c.; grocery, fair to choice, 8⅜c. a 9½c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 6⅞c. a 8c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 8⅛c. a 8½c. Manila—Superior and extra superior, 7⅜c. a 7⅞c.

SEEDS.—For linseed the market remained dull and prices nominal. Grass seed was quiet and unchanged. Clover sold in a small way at 8⅞c. a 9c., and Timothy was quoted at $4 25 a $4 50.

STEARINE remained quiet, but not quotably changed in value. 150 tierces were reported sold at 9c.

TALLOW was quiet but steadily held. Sales 50,000 lbs. at 8c. a 8⅛c., according to quality.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 375 bbls. The market was dull, but very firm; 25 bbls. were placed at 97½c., at which price the market closed dull.

WOOL.—The market is without any important change. There has been a fair inquiry from manufacturers during the past few days, principally for fleeces, at prices ranging from 45c. a 50c. Prices in the West are firmly held at 45c. a 46c., and trade is only moderate. Foreign wools are firm, with a light demand. We note sales of 10,000 lbs. Texas at 21c. a 28c., 9,000 lbs. do. at 30c., 15,000 lbs. do. on private terms, 30,000 lbs. do. at 22c. a 31c., 10,000 lbs. Spring California, slightly burry, at 25c.; 5,000 lbs. do. at 26c., 12,000 lbs. Fall do. at 24½c., 5,000 lbs. do. on private terms, 131 bales Spring do. on private terms, 48 bales do. at 25½c. a 29c., 1,000 lbs. scoured Fall, low grades, at 55c.; 30,000 lbs. X and above, principally XX, on private terms; 10,000 lbs. Michigan fleeces on private terms, 25,000 lbs. No. 1 Ohio fleeces on private terms, 8,000 lbs. fleeces on private terms, 2,000 lbs. Ohio do. on private terms, 10,000 lbs. do. at 50c., 2,000 lbs. common do. at 38c., 40,000 lbs. XXXX Ohio and Michigan at 46c. a 51c., 25 bales sheerlings on private terms, 5,000 lbs. Mestiza pulled on private terms, 10,000 lbs. pulled on private terms, 2,000 lbs. extra do. at 42½c., 5,000 lbs. super do. at 41c., 4,000 lbs. Colorado on private terms, 8,000 lbs. English noils on private terms, 5,000 lbs. scoured domestic on private terms, 7,000 lbs. Oregon on private terms, 11 bales Montevideo on private terms, 100 bales Cape on private terms and 800 bales Australian on private terms.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON August 1, 1873.

Cotton quiet; good ordinary 14¾c. a 15c.; net receipts, 131 bales. Exports coastwise, 2,645. Sales, 80. Stock, 10,454, actual count.

NEW ORLEANS, August 1, 1873.

Cotton in good demand; ordinary, 12c.; good ordinary, 14½c. a 15c.; low middlings, 18c.; middlings, 18¾c. a 18⅞c. Net receipts, 316 bales; gross, 316. Exports coastwise, 259. Sales, 500; last evening, 600. Stock, 26,289. Weekly net receipts, 1,803 bales; gross, 2,145. Exports coastwise, 4,508. Sales, 4,500.

MOBILE, August 1, 1873.

Cotton quiet and nominal; low middlings, 17c. a 17½c.; middlings, 18¾c. Net receipts, 175 bales. Exports coastwise, 451. Sales, 150. Stock, 11,077. Weekly net receipts, 542 bales. Exports coastwise, 1,024. Sales, 1,000.

SAVANNAH, August 1, 1873.

Cotton firm, in fair demand; offerings light; middlings, 18¾c. Net receipts, 139 bales. Exports coastwise, 119. Sales, 43. Stock, 1,654. Weekly net receipts, 856. Exports coastwise, 1,067. Sales, 228.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 1, 1873.

Spirits of turpentine dull at 38c. Rosin lower; $2 45 for strained. Crude turpentine steady, at $2 for hard, $3 20 for yellow dip and virgin. Tar steady at $3 55.

OSWEGO, August 1, 1873.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls., at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for amber Winter, $9 75 for white Winter, $10 25 for double extra. Wheat dull; sales 1,700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee club, in car lots, at $1 48. Corn quiet; sales of 1,200 bushels, in car lots, at 52c. Corn meal at $1 15 for bolted, $1 10 for unbolted, per cwt. Millfeed unchanged; shorts at $18, shipstuffs at $19, middlings at $20 per ton. Canal freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; corn, 6¾c. to New York; lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New York. Railroad freights—To Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by lake, 24,400 bushels wheat; 1,206,000 feet of lumber. Shipments by canal, 5,500 bushels wheat; 1,500 do. corn; 1,531,000 feet of lumber.

BUFFALO, August 1, 1873.

Lake and rail imports—Flour, 8,600 bbls.; wheat, 47,690 bushels; corn, 43,861 do.; oats, 66,528 do.; barley, 2,000 do.; peas, 350 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 148,656 bushels; corn, 181,742 do.; oats, 56,150 do. Rail exports—Wheat, 19,950 bushels; corn, 59,418 do.; oats, 21,700 do.; barley, 2,000 do. Canal freights to New York—Wheat, 10½c.; corn, 9½c.; oats, 6¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50 a $7; bakers', $7 a $8; amber, $7 50 a $8 50; white, $9 a $9 75. Wheat dull; sales of 2,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 38, small lots do. at $1 41. Quoted:—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, at $1 38 a $1 39; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, at $1 30; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 28; white Canada, $1 65 a $1 73; white Michigan, $1 70 a $1 75. Corn dull; sales of 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western, at 45c.; 12,000 do. per sample, in lots, at 42c. Oats steady; sales of 2,500 bushels Chicago No. 2, in lots, at 37c. Rye nominal at 73c. a 75c. Barley malt quiet; prime Winter Western, $1 10 a $1 15; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye malt held at 93c. Provisions unchanged.

CHICAGO, August 1, 1873.

Flour quiet and unchanged; sales confined to local trade. Wheat—No. 2 Spring was held up by the corner to $1 40 until one P. M., at which hour all outstanding trades for July were cancelled, and prices dropped to and closed at $1 19; seller August steady at $1 14¾; seller September, $1 07 bid, $1 07½ asked; No. 3 Spring, $1 04½; rejected, 90c. Corn advanced and in fair demand; 36¾c. bid for No. 2 mixed, spot or seller August; 38½c., seller September; rejected, 34½c. a 34¾c.; no grade, 28c. Oats quiet and weak, at 26½c. for No. 2, cash; 26¼c., seller August; rejected, 23½c. a 24½c., according to location. Rye quiet and weak at 57c. for No. 2. Barley dull and nominal for spot; steady for September; sales of No. 2 Fall at 81c. a 81½c., seller September. Whiskey in fair demand and higher, at 93½c. Pork steady at $15 62½, spot or seller August; $15 80, seller September. Lard quiet and unchanged, at 7⅞c., cash. Bulk meats steady; sales of shoulders at 7¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales. Freights firm; corn to Buffalo, 5¾c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. flour, 39,000 bushels wheat, 233,000 do. corn, 42,000 do. oats, 1,000 do. rye and 1,000 do. barley. Shipments—6,000 bbls. flour, 58,000 bushels wheat, 244,000 do. corn and 22,000 do. oats.

COTTON STATEMENT.

The following shows the total net receipts since September 1, 1872:—

Ports.	Bales.	Ports.	Bales.
Galveston	326,770	Baltimore	19,254
New Orleans	1,207,506	Philadelphia	17,871
Mobile	328,310	Boston	18,314
Savannah	622,508	New York	175,509
Charleston	369,704	Providence	8,153
Wilmington	39,329	City Point	27,793
Norfolk	389,234		
Grand total			3,550,255

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 1—4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝ a 92¾, for the account, 92⅝ a 92¾. United States five-twenty bonds, 1867's, 94⅛; new fives, 90⅝.

LONDON, August 31—4 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 47.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, August 1—P. M.—Rentes, 56f. 50c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, August 1—P. M.—United States five-twenty bonds, 96⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 1—4 P. M.—Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below low middlings, deliverable September, at 8⅝d. The sales of the week have been 111,000 bales, of which 11,000 were taken for export and 16,000 on speculation. The stock in port is 848,000 bales, including 525,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 39,000 bales, including 24,000 American. Actual export, 12,000 bales. The market is firm and tending upward. Middling uplands, 8⅞d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales 15,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, not below low middlings, deliverable September and October, at 8 13-16d. The stock at sea, bound to this port, is 379,000 bales, including 53,000 American. The shipments of cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 1st inst. have been 10,000 bales. Of the sales to-day 9,250 bales were American. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, September and October, 8¾d.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—5 P. M.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm, with an upward tendency.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—2:30 P. M.—The market is quiet. Wheat, 11s. 11d. a 12s. 3d. per cental, for club California white, and 11s. 10d. a 12s. 3d. for red Winter. Corn, 28s. 3d. per quarter. The receipts of wheat for the past three days have been 65,000 quarters, including 59,000 American. The receipts of corn for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 3,000 American.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—P. M.—Lard, 38s. per cwt.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 1—Evening.—Spirits turpentine, 32s. per cwt. Refined petroleum, 13½d. a 14½d per gallon.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, August 1—Evening.—Tallow, 42s. per cwt. Common rosin, 9s. a 9s. 3d. per cwt. Spirits turpentine, 30s. 6d. per cwt. Linseed oil, £31 5s. a £33 10s. per ton. Tallow, 42s. 3d. a 42s. 6d. per cwt. Refined petroleum, 13½d. a 13½d. per gallon.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, August 1.—Petroleum, 38f. for fine pale American.

FINANCIAL.

A.—LAPSLEY & BAZLEY, 74 BROADWAY, Brokers.—Stock and Gold Privileges; Puts and Calls, and double Privileges on all active Stocks and Gold. Explanatory circular mailed to any address.

ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New street, buy and sell Southern Securities.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies, Mortgages and other Securities. Insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

HASKINS & BRAINE, STOCK BROKERS, 11 BROAD street.—Stock and Gold Privileges a specialty. Any one can speculate with small capital and with very little risk. Explanatory circulars mailed.

LOANS ON LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES AND other securities, in large and small amounts, at 55 Liberty street, up stairs.

TO CAPITALISTS.—AN UNUSUALLY GOOD OPPORtunity for profitable investment in Pennsylvania Coal Lands presents itself. This is legitimate and will bear the closest examination. For full particulars address O. R., Herald office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $200; ANY PARTY HAVING the same can find one in need of it. Address Z., box 212 Herald office.

$6,000 WANTED—ON FIRST MORTGAGE ON first class modern residence; very desirably located, near depot, at convenient point on New Haven Railroad. Address HOADLEY, Herald office.

$15,000—SECOND MORTGAGES, CITY PROPerty; liberal bonus. Apply at once. C. BURLING, 267 Broadway.

$45,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgate, without bonus, for a term of years; $5,000 and upwards, in this city. JOHN F. CONREY, 162 Broadway, room 9.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NO. 971 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, August 1, 1873.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All outstanding claims and indebtedness of the late firm of Vache & Brown will be settled, after 15th inst., by Mr. R. G. Brown, who will alone have power to sign the firm name in liquidation after that date.

THOS. C. VACHE,
ROLAND G. BROWN.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Reduction in July, $370,518—Coin in the Treasury, $80,144,000—Total Debt, $2,147,448,194.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1873.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:—

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$1,281,027,150
Bonds at 5 per cent	445,771,400
Principal	$1,726,793,550
Interest	30,979,462
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent	$678,000
Navy Pension fund at 3 per cent	14,000,000
Principal	$14,678,000
Interest	46,306
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$20,691,170
Interest	416,311
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Old demand and legal tender notes	$356,079,967
Certificates of deposit	33,570,000
Fractional currency	44,372,466
Coin certificates	42,831,800
Principal	$476,854,234
Unclaimed interest	14,534
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$2,239,021,954
Interest	31,457,115
Total	$2,270,479,070
Coin	$80,144,185
Currency	9,316,689
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	33,570,000
Total	$123,030,875
DEBT, LESS CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
August 1, 1873	$2,147,448,194
July 1, 1873	2,147,818,712
Decrease of debt during the past month	370,518
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1873	9,932,505
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873	368,082,559
BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117
Interest paid by United States	20,447,986
Interest repaid by transportation of Mails, &c.	4,225,853
Balance of interest paid by United States	16,222,132

THE AVENUE A TRAGEDY.

Death of Lahe.

Yesterday morning Coroner Herrman received information that George Lahr, the German who on Wednesday night attempted to murder Joseph Schneider, his room mate, at No. 33 avenue A, and then shot himself through the brain, had died in Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the wound. The Coroner will make an investigation of the affair in a few days. There seems to be but little or no doubt that Lahr had become suddenly insane through jealousy or from other causes. Schneider, Lahr's victim, is said to be progressing favorably.

FATAL BLASTING CASUALTY.

Philip Hasson, a man twenty-six years of age, died at his residence, 330 East Sixty-third street, from concussion of the brain, caused by having been struck on the head by a rock thrown from a blast exploded at Eighty-sixth street, near the Boulevard, on the 26th ultimo. Coroner Herrman was notified to hold an inquest.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, August 2, 1873, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 6½ A. M. and 12 M., on Thursday, at 12 M., and on Saturday, at 8 A. M. and 12 M.

THOMAS L. JAMES, Postmaster.

EUROPE.

GREGORY & CO., 212, 214 REGENT STREET, LONdon, beg to draw the attention of those Americans about to visit England to their very large stock of real Indian, Persian, Turkey and Morocco Carpets; also to their English Carpets in choice and exclusive designs.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. Ambrosial Cream for Shaving. Fashionable Perfume for the Handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the Hair. Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL NEAR THE CRYSTAL Palace, Upper Norwood, London.—To tourists and families.—Its elevated, pleasant and most salubrious position, combined with the comforts afforded and its general management, have made the Queen's Hotel a favorite resort of the upper ranks of English society.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND COPPER COIL, 6 to 7½ feet diameter, suitable for boiling about 70 barrels water. Address, stating price, BREWER, Herald office.

WANTED—130 FEET SECOND HAND 12-INCH double Belting. Address BELTING, Post office box 3,169.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE DELAware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Hoboken, N. J., August 1, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 15th inst. for the construction of a tunnel and its approaches through Bergen Hill. The specification and drawings can be seen at this office at any time after Tuesday, the 5th inst.

JAMES ARCHBALD, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE AND LIMESTONE, East River Bridge.—Sealed proposals will be received until August 7, 1873, at noon, for the delivery of 125 cubic yards of cut granite face Stone and 8,850 cubic yards of face Stone and Backing, either granite or limestone; all required during the present year for the Brooklyn anchorage, East River Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the engineer's office. Address NEW YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.

A Wife and Her Paramour Shoot Themselves in Presence of the Husband.

THE PARAMOUR SHOT THROUGH THE HEART

A Wonderful Story of Wrong and Clandestine Love—What Came of a Visit to Boston—An Infatuated Husband Seeking a Perjured Wife—He Prevents His Wife's Suicide—Interviews with the Husband and Wife—A Sad Story.

Last night, about eleven o'clock, a terrible tragedy took place at 49 Ludlow street. It is the old story of illicit love ending in death—the often told tale of the outraged husband seeking redress for his wrongs.

In the second floor back room, last night, of the house in Ludlow street John Frederick Munckes and Hattie Munckes lay on the bed, dressed, and talking together. They were laughing and jesting together. In strange contrast with their good humor was the sight of two revolvers which lay by their sides. A knock came at the door of the room, but they made no answer. Then the door was pushed open, and the features of the man who entered made both shudder. It was the husband of the woman—Charles Augustus Munckes, who thus

SUDDENLY CAME IN.

He advanced quickly toward the bed.

"Hattie," he said in a low voice compressed with emotion, "will you come back to me?"

"No!" she answered. Her companion said nothing.

The husband begged, beseeched, implored, but his wife remained obdurate to all his entreaties, and told him coldly that if he molested them they had both resolved to take their lives. The husband told the story of his sufferings, his wrongs. It was of no avail. He persisted, she persisted. She met every effort he made towards reconciliation with cold contempt. But he never flinched, and again expostulated with her.

Both the man and the woman on the bed by this time held their revolvers in their hands and appeared determined to carry out their intention. He begged them to kill him if they wanted to kill anybody. He told them he would sooner die than support the misery of such a life. Suddenly he darted toward his wife and attempted to wrench the revolver from her grasp. At the same moment, and with the same detonation, two shots were fired.

BOTH HAD EFFECT

The husband found himself standing above his wife. She was alive. The shot which he had attempted to stop had gone off evidently by her own hand and had gone through one of her breasts, but without inflicting any serious injury. Had not he intervened the shot might have been deadly. The other shot had been fired by John Frederick Munckes at himself. It had gone straight to the heart and before the smoke of the two shots had passed away he was a corpse.

The woman took in the situation at a glance and cried to her husband:—

"Go for a doctor; Fritz is dying."

The husband ran from the room, but on the stairs met a police officer, who stopped him and made him go back to the room. A ghastly sight met their combined view. The woman was lying across the body of the dead man and seemed to be sobbing her life away. The police officer, Reagan, after examining the state of affairs, took the husband, Charles A. Munckes, and the wife to the Eldridge street police station.

THE DEAD BODY

of John Frederick Munckes was taken there shortly afterwards.

A Herald reporter was quickly on the scene. Charles A. Munckes was in a cell on the lower floor and was interviewed.

INTERVIEW WITH THE HUSBAND.

He is a man of about thirty-five years of age, of good height and appearance, with dark complexion and a black mustache. He speaks intelli- [illegible]

her of caring for Fritz, when she had not the slightest idea of so doing. After that she did not care, and when she went to Boston she took $400 out of bank which belonged to herself, and which she had saved from her own earnings. In Boston she lived at a hotel as the wife of Fritz. Then when she came back

SHE RETURNED TO HER HUSBAND.

On the 9th of July the husband came into the room where she was lying in bed with his niece, and told her to clear out of the house with Fritz. She had to get out of bed in the middle of the night and leave the house with Fritz. At the time she only had six cents in her pocket, and she asked her husband for $5 to get a furnished room, which he refused her. Fritz that night was sleeping in the front room on the floor and her husband slept in another room. She did not sleep with her husband because he had not asked her to. She thought her husband cared nothing for her. When she left the house that night she swore not to return to him and she never did. She was finally determined to commit suicide with Fritz if her husband annoyed her any more. He prevented her by jumping in as he did and snatching her revolver.

SHE FIRED THE SHOT

at her heart when he did so, but only succeeded in injuring her breast, which bled a good deal. She was not suffering much. When the reporter asked her whether she would ever return to her husband she answered "Never!" in the most decided tone. She said she loved Fritz with all her soul and hated her husband. She added that she wished she had died with him.

Mrs. Munckes expressed herself throughout with great freedom and did not conceal her sentiments in the least. Neither the husband nor the wife is held as a prisoner, but as a witness before the Coroner in the inquest, which will be held to-day.

SUICIDE LAST NIGHT.

John Kessell, of 56 Forsyth street, while in a fit of delirium tremens last night, got up on a stool and took from the cupboard a knife, with which he cut his throat from ear to ear, missing, however, the jugular vein. He was sent to Bellevue, and the doctors say that there is no chance of his recovery.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1873.

Our Unprotected Territory.

The Washington *Republican* has a letter dated Fort Black, Texas, July 18, saying that the Indian forays seem to increase to an alarming extent. Scarcely a day elapses that the bleeding and scalped body of some poor isolated frontiersman is not found scorching under the Summer sun. Stock and horses have been taken away from the midst of populous and seemingly secure settlements and driven to the wigwams of the savage or the haciendas of their Mexican allies. The troops which were recently stationed here, over one thousand strong, are now scattered in detachments throughout the country, so that the garrison here may be considered as without cavalry. Several infantry companies yet remain here for garrison duty. The cavalry are kept constantly in motion. They have scoured every portion of the country from the Rio Grande to the Rio Honda, and have closely guarded every creek and crossing. Yet, notwithstanding this vigilance on the part of the troops, the savages and their allies continue to increase their incursions and carry on a more extended devastation of our territory than they have dared to attempt for many years previous.

The same letter says that the people of the Mexican border States not only permit the savages to cross and recross the boundary line with our property, but aid them in every manner possible. The national government is not altogether so culpable in these matters as are the State administrations. Every effort of the former to bring about an amicable settlement of the frontier difficulties is sure to be thwarted by the corrupt machinations of the designing politicians who control the latter.

The New Sloops-of-War.

Bids were opened at the Bureau of Construction and Repair at the Navy Department to-day for the construction, including the materials, of the hull and machinery complete for service of two iron steam sloops-of-war of about 450 tons measurement each. At the same time bids were opened for the construction of the hulls alone, the vessels to be completed in seven months from the date of [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 2—3 A. M.

SPAIN.

A German Man-of-War In Pursuit of An Insurgent Frigate.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, August 1, 1873.

An insurgent frigate entered the harbor of Malaga to-day, closely followed by a German man-of-war.

She shortly afterwards sailed, going eastward, and pursued again by the German. It is supposed that she will be captured by the latter.

The insurgents of Granada offer to surrender.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2—1 A. M.

Probabilities.

For the Middle Atlantic States increasing pressure, lower temperature, southwesterly and westerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For New England southwesterly winds, warm, cloudy weather, and occasional local storms; from Lake Michigan to Lake Ontario and thence to Missouri and the Ohio Valley clearing, cooler weather and southwesterly to northwesterly winds; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States falling barometer, warmer and increasing cloudy weather, followed by local storms on the Gulf coast. Reports are missing from the Northwest, Canada, Florida and Oregon.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparrison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, Herald Building:—

	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
3 A. M.	65	76	3:30 P. M.	82	92
6 A. M.	66	75	6 P. M.	76	84
9 A. M.	72	80	9 P. M.	73	76
12 M.	75	85	12 P. M.	70	75

Average temperature yesterday.............. 80⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.............. 72⅜

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 1, 1873.

Printing cloths quiet and firm at unchanged prices.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	4 57	Gov. Island...morn	2 03
Sun sets	7 15	Sandy Hook..morn	1 57
Moon sets......eve	11 49	Hell Gate.....morn	3 48

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST.

Steamers.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Spain	Aug. 2	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Brooklyn	Aug. 2	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Adriatic	Aug. 2	Liverpool	19 Broadway
Calabria	Aug. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Mosel	Aug. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Victoria	Aug. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Java	Aug. 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Virginia	Aug. 6	Glasgow	72 Broadway.
Manhattan	Aug. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Columbia	Aug. 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
New York	Aug. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
City of Limerick	Aug. 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Thuringia	Aug. 7	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Ville du Havre	Aug. 9	Havre	58 Broadway.
Baltic	Aug. 9	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
France	Aug. 9	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Paris	Aug. 9	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Castalia	Aug. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Rhein	Aug. 9	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wyoming	Aug. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Cuba	Aug. 13	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Europa	Aug. 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hansa	Aug. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Cimbria	Aug. 14	Hamburg	61 Broadway.

Schr Sallie Chartree, Trefethen, Taunton for New York.
Schr M A Kennedy, Ford, Derby for New York.
Schr Wm L Peck, Bunce, Southport for New York.
Schr Escort, Hawkins, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr Chief, Smith, New London for New York.
Schr Wm Dennett, Higgins, Providence for Alexandria.
Schr L S Hatch, Pitch, Hartford for Elizabethport.
Schr Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford for Port Johnson.
Schr Chase, Peck, Providence for New York.
Schr Clorinda, Hart, Northport for New York.
Schr Malabar, McCarthy, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Creed Bros.
Schr J Warren, McGarr, Providence for New York.
Schr Baltimore, Francis, Fall River for New York.
Schr Wm Capes, Kelly, Boston for New York.
Schr Sallie W Ponder, Terasher, Taunton for New York
Schr James M Bayles, Arnold, Providence for Weehawken.
Schr Evergreen, Turner, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Roanoke, Bearse, Taunton for New York.
Schr Messenger, Dean, Taunton for New York.
Schr Cloud, Cathcart, Norwich for Trenton.
Schr E P Church, Gifford, Cape Cod for New York.
Schr Indiana, Pendleton, Newport for New York.
Schr Tunis Depew, Baker, Somerset for New York.
Schr Zachary Taylor, Hill, New Haven for New York.
Schr Veranda, Pond, Providence for New York.
Schr Jas Phelps, Rockwell, New London for New York.
Schr W H VanName, VanName, Newport for New York
Schr Muskee, McClintock, New Haven for New York.
Schr R S Dean, Macomber, Fall River for New York.
Schr Allie H Belden, Belden, Hartford for New York.
Schr John Brooks, Fox, Providence for New York.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, New Haven for Baltimore.
Schr Willard Saulsbury, Young, Providence for New York.
Schr C H Vandervoort, Kelly, Boston for New York.
Schr Flyaway, Enos, Providence for New York.
Schr Wm L Burden, Adams, Providence for New York.
Schr Memento, Weeks, Fall River for New York.
Schr Nightingale, Young, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr John Lozier, Lincoln, Taunton for New York.
Schr Helen P, Jones, Stonington for Philadelphia, with stone to order.
Schr Lizzie, Taylor, Providence for Rondout.
Schr Rescue, Kelly, Boston for New York.
Schr Emma, Bearse, Taunton for New York.
Schr Minerva, Brightman, Fall River for New York.
Schr Estelle, Furniss, Providence for New York.
Schr Darius Eddy, Conant, New London for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Co.
Schr Gale, Coulson, Norwich for Trenton.
Schr Daniel Webster, Packer, Providence for New York.
Schr J English, Barker, Providence for New York.
Schr Henry Remsen, Allen, New Haven for New York.
Schr Tunis Bodine, New Haven for New York.
Schr David G Floyd, Clifford, Newport for New York.
Schr H Blackman, Arnold, Providence for New York.
Schr K L Sturges, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Nye, Chase, Fall River for New York.
Schr Watchful, Gill, Providence for New York.
Schr Marcina Jemson, Dayton, Providence for New York.
Schr M C Sproul, Sproul, Hartford for New York.
Schr Fashion, Slattery, Providence for New York.
Schr Palladium, Ryder, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Maria E Hearn, Hearn, Stamford for New York.
Schr W S Thompson, Phillips, New London for New York.
Schr Geo P Kane, Peterson, Providence for New York.
Schr Ida C Jayne, Jayne, New Haven for New York.
Schr A Gurney, Gurney, New Haven for New York.
Schr John W Bell, Bearse, Taunton for New York.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Austin, Wareham for New York.
Schr Mary Louisa, Everett, Madison for New York.
Schr Sarah W Blake, Blake, Providence for New York.
Schr L J Smith, Baldwin, New Haven for New York.
Schr Ann Eliza, Caswell, Newport for New York.
Schr Hunter, Crane, Dighton for New York.
Schr Robin Hood, Baker, Providence for Philadelphia.
Steamer Thetis, Gale, Providence for New York, with mdse and passengers.

BOUND EAST.

Brig Anna Lindsley (Br), Dunn, New York for Pillsboro, NB.
Brig Peter Roberts (Br), Hunter, New York for Windsor, NS.
Brig Robert Dillon, Blatchford, New York for Alexandria (Egypt).
Schr R M Clark, Buell, New York for Middletown, Ct.
Schr Sarah Rud, Arnold, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.
Schr Hattie G McFarland, McFarland, New York for Cow Bay, CB.
Schr Maria Adelaide, Smith, New York for Boston.
Schr Vesta, Hayes, New York for Boston.
Schr John Hickey, Hulse, New York for Norwich.
Schr Silas Wright, Mead, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Louisa Francis, Winchester, New York for New Bedford.
Schr M Hand, Hallock, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Wm Gray, Gray, New York for New London.
Schr Pampero (Br), Mathewson, New York for St John, NB.
Schr Quickstep, Smith, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.
Schr Carrie Jones, Walcott, New York for Boston.
Schr Reading RR No 49, Lyttle, Trenton for Bridgeport.
Schr Foam, Homans, Trenton for Pawtucket.
Schr Mira A Pratt, Pratt, New York for Providence.
Schr John Barkalew, Bell, New Brunswick for Providence.
Schr E A Slater, Cook, New York for Salem.
Schr Henrietta, Kelly, Philadelphia for Lottery Landing.
Schr Pennsylvania, Butler, Amboy for Fall River.
Schr Ganges, Salsbury, Port Johnson for Boston.
Schr Perine, Duffield, New York for Stonington.
Schr Ontario, Barbour, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr E W Babcock, Babcock, Amboy for Westerly.
Schr Henry May, Finch, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Herald, Hodgedon, Elizabethport for Portland.
Schr Eliza J Raynor, Mitchell, Hoboken for Providence.
Schr B D Pitts, New York for Providence.
Schr Thomas Hull, Brown, Port Johnson for Stonington.
Schr Angie & Carrie, Mosher, New York for New London.
Schr Mary Hoxie, Chesebro, New York for Noank.
Schr R Smith, Read, Elizabethport for Middletown.
Schr Hattie E Willetts, Avery, New York for Bangor.
Schr M M Hamilton, Campbell, Amboy for Hartford.
Schr William Deming, Mitchell, Rondout for Newburyport.
Schr Allandale, Kelly, New York for Norwich.
Schr Helen M Waite, McRae, New York for Calais.

wide, 16 feet deep, including 7 feet height between deck, and is about 700 tons, carpenter's measurement. Her frame is white oak, her planking, ceiling and deck frames hard pine; she is square fastened, through trenailed, butt and bilge bolted with yellow metal, seasoned with salt, well ventilated and finely finished. She was built under the superintendence of Capt Edgar Paine, the marine inspector of the American Lloyd's register, who has rated her A1 for 11 years. Messrs Kilham, Loud & Co. who are part owners, will transact her business, and she will be commanded by Capt Redman. The builder, Mr Gove, also owns a part of her, and so does George S Dew, of Providence, and Benjamin Courtney, of Boston. Mr Gove, her builder, has three other vessels in hand.

At Middletown, 26th inst, the large and fine schr Louise P Mallory, just completed by Messrs Gildersleeve & Sons, of Portland, was successfully launched on Saturday afternoon last. She is named after Miss Louise P Mallory, daughter of Benj Mallory, of New York, is a fine model vessel, has three masts, is 600 tons burthen, and staunch and strong. She is to be commanded by Capt Hiram Stetson, formerly of Maine. She will be employed in the coasting trade for the firm of Bently, Gildersleeve & Co, of New York. The schr is No 105 built by Messrs Gildersleeve & Son.

At Machias, Me, from the yard of John Shaw, July 26, schr Geo D Perry, 124 tons, new measurement, to be commanded by Capt Wm Sawyer, of Machiasport. She is owned by Mr Shaw, the builder, Perry & Inglee and others, of Machias.

At Thomaston, from the yard of Stetson, Gerry & Co, on Monday last, a fine 3-masted schooner, named the Ella M Watts. She is to be commanded by Capt Albert Watts, is of 470 tons and will go into the general freighting business. We understand this firm are to lay the keel for another schooner immediately. Watts Bros have their schooner about finished, and will, it is expected, launch next Saturday.

At Bath, Me, July 30, Hagar & Thurlow launched a fine 3-masted schooner of about 300 tons, named George W Jewett. She is owned by A M Jewett, the builders and others, and will be commanded by Capt A M Jewett, of Westport. Hagar & Thurlow have also on the stocks a bark of 700 tons, for Capt B Webster and others, of Portland, to be completed early in the Fall.

At Calais, July 24, one of the finest schrs ever built on the St Croix was launched from the yard of Messrs Rideout & Lord. She is 180 tons old measurement, and a beautiful model for sailing and carrying. She is owned by Messrs. Rideout & Lord and others of Calais, Captain John A Lord, of Ellsworth, and Myrick Wood, of Surry, who will command her. She is named William Todd, and is to be employed in the New York trade. Messrs. Rideout & Lord will lay the keel of another at once to be off in November, making three they will have launched in six months.

Whalemen.

The fleet of whalers this year fitted out from Scotland for the Greenland whale fishery only numbers ten sail, and two small whales were all that had been taken at Greenland up to the 1st of June, where the fishing generally closes about the 1st of July. The above were captured by the Eclipse, which arrived at Peterhead on the 26th ultimo, the prospect of completing her cargo not appearing sufficiently hopeful to induce the Captain to remain there any longer. No vessel has gone to Davis Strait proper this season from Scotland, and two small vessels wintered at Cumberland Inlet, from which news may be expected shortly.

Spoken.

Ship Choice (Br), Anderson, from Pensacola for Liverpool, July 23, lat 42 14, lon 51 11.

Bark Eduard (Ger), Halberstadt, from Bremen for Baltimore, July 1, lat 45, lon 27.

Brig John Wesley, Ford, from Galveston for New York, July 24, lat 26 30, lon 86 30.

Foreign Ports.

BOMBAY, July 15—Arrived, ship City Camp (Br), Green, Shields.

BERMUDA, July 26—Sailed, brig T H A Pitt (Br), Bulford, New York.

CADIZ, July 29—Sailed, brig Caprera, Blanchard, Portland.

CIENFUEGOS, July 20—Arrived, bark Jasper, Weller, St John, NB; brig Navasota, Slater, St Thomas.

Sailed 17th, brigs Proteus, Dyer, Philadelphia; 18th, Aura (Br), Card, New York; 21st, Sullivan, Perry, do; Hall Columbia, Brereton, do.

CARDENAS, July 18—Arrived, bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, New York; brigs Jeremiah, Ford, do; 21st, George Burnham, Staples, Philadelphia.

Sailed 22d, bark Martin W Brett, Davis, north of Hatteras; schr Rubina (Br), New York.

FAYAL, July 2—Sailed, bark Kate Williams, Hale, Boston via Flores.

GLOUCESTER, E, July 17—Cleared, bark Paolina (Br), Bird, Boston.

GREENOCK, July 31—Arrived, steamship India (Br), McKay, New York.

Point-a-Pitre, Guad; schr Nancy W Smith, Tooker, Rio Janeiro. Come up from quarantine, barks Ada J Bonner, Bonner, and Dirigo, Thorn, from Havana; brigs Harry, Brown, from Cardenas, and Home, Ginn, from Matanzas.

Cleared—Steamer Wm Crane, Howes, Boston via Norfolk; schrs Maria Pierson; Grant, Jersey City; A G Gunson, Lee, Albany; Excelsior, Kent, New Haven; J Paine, Grove, Boston; H Prescott, Merriman, Boston; Bagaduce, Devereux, Portland; John Kelso, Kelso; Branttord; Jos Allen, Corbin, Newark, NJ.

Sailed—Ship Dagmar, Queenstown.

BATH, July 30—Arrived, schr Queen of the South, Carson, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Brig Ida Comery, Darrah, Philadelphia; schrs Abbie, do; B F Lowell, Georgetown, DC.

31st—Sailed, brig Mary C Rosevelt, Devereux, Philadelphia; schr Mary E Rankin, do.

BELFAST, July 24—Arrived, schrs S J Lindsey, Crockett, and Wm Carroll, Magee, New York.

28th—Sailed, schr Welaka, Perkins, Jacksonville.

BRISTOL, July 30—Arrived, schr Prairie Bird (Br), Lauchin, Sagua la Grande.

Sailed—Schrs Oceanus, Young, Alexandria; Armenia, Cale, Philadelphia.

CASTINE, July 26—Arrived, brig James Crosby, Tapley, Boston.

FERNANDINA, July 19—Arrived, schr Guy R Phelps, Shailer, Charleston; 21st, barks Brilliant Star (Br), Corner, Galveston; 23d, Cieta (Fr), Lauree, Porto Rico; 25th, schr David Ames, Ames, New York.

Cleared 19th, schrs Wm Heeney, Beers, New York; 22d, Adeliza, Huntley, Philadelphia; 23d, James F Willey, Willey, New York; 24th, Henrietta, Langley, and David Miller, Fletcher, Philadelphia.

FALL RIVER, July 29—Sailed, schrs Daniel Brown, Emerson, Georgetown, DC; Philanthropist, Ryder, Philadelphia.

30th—Arrived, schrs J Clark, Northrup, and Mary Price, Nowlove, Philadelphia; J W Boyle, Smith, Baltimore.

Sailed—Schrs Success, Richards, and Fountain, Gage, New York.

31st—Sailed, schrs Jas Ponder, Hudson, and M H Read, Benson, Philadelphia.

GEORGETOWN, SC, July 25—Arrived, schrs William, Shackfort, Beaufort, NC; Jessie B Smith, Tyler, New York.

Cleared 22d, schrs Joseph Fish, Hupper, Boston; 24th, Storm Petrel, Davis, Fairhaven, Ct.

JACKSONVILLE, July 26—Arrived, schr Ralph Howes, Burgess, Camden.

Cleared 27th, schrs Cowert, Teague, Boston; 28th, M W Drew, Chaples, New York.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28—Arrived, steamship Mississippi, Crowell, New York; schr Excelsior, Vick, Ruatan. Below, at Quarantine, steamship Tappahannock, Pendleton, from Havana.

SOUTHWEST PASS, July 28, PM—Arrived, ship Mayflower, Call, Havre.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, July 28, PM—Sailed, schr Mai.

NEWBURYPORT, July 30—Sailed, schr Clarissa Alley, Hodgdon, Philadelphia.

NEW BEDFORD, July 30—Arrived, schrs Kate Thomas, Barlow, New York; Angler, Besse, Wareham for do.

31st—Arrived, schr Mary E Coyne, Facemire, Baltimore.

Sailed—Brig Nebo, Lewis, Brunswick, Ga, to load for Samana Bay; schrs Henry Allen, Tatem, and J M Frost, Woodland, Baltimore; Jesse Murdoch, Christie, Georgetown; Hattie Perry, Chase; Young Teaser, Slocum; Lamartine, Allen; Golden Eagle, Howes; James Jones, Tuttle; Ann T Sipple, Bacon; Lizzie A Tolles, McMully; Chas Carroll, Chase; James Parker, Ss, Kelley; Luna, Wells; Rienzi, Cobleigh; Argo, Besse; Lamartine, Perry; John Mettler, Parker; R B Smith, Nickerson; Elm City, Kelley; Henry A Tabor, Bowman; J M Kennedy, Pomeroy; Angler, Besse; Arcturus, Nye, and Henry Gibbs, Chase, Philadelphia.

NEWPORT, July 30, PM—Arrived, schrs Thos Ellis, Kelly, New York for Harwich; Ellen Perkins, Kelly, do for Wareham; Fred Tyler, Tyrell, New Brunswick, NJ, for New Bedford; Elizabeth Davidson, Freeman, New York for Boston; Sarah W Blake, Blake, Providence for Haverstraw; E Flower, Dickinson, do for New York; Mist, Muncy, Fall River for Trenton; Palladium, Ryder, do for New York; D L Sturges, Chase, and Wm H Van Name, Somers, New Bedford for do; Pushaw, Hart, Providence for do; Philanthropist, Ryder, Fall River for Philadelphia; New Zealand, Simmons, Pawtucket for New York; Scud, Hallowell, Providence for do; Thos P Cooper, Sleeper, do for do; Little David, Blair, Fall River for do.

31st, AM—Arrived, schr Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, Haverstraw.

The wind-bound vessels are going out this AM with a light northerly breeze.

PM—Arrived, sloop Emily, New York.

Sailed—Schrs Saugatuck, Hawkins, Bristol for Rondout; Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton for Haverstraw; Surprise, Seaman, Fall River for Trenton; Chancellor, Ferguson; Minerva, Brightman, and Wm Gapes Kelley, do [illegible]